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OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

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COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK
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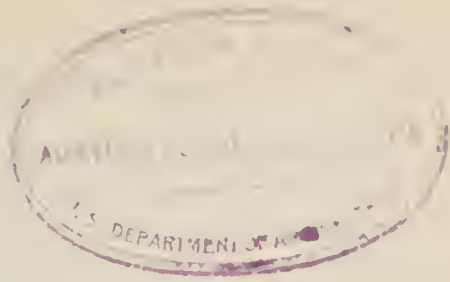
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¹ Revised to September 15, 1929.



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, 1927¹

Prepared by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work

C. B. SMITH, Chief

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INTRODUCTION

Cooperative extension work in 1927 was characterized by the greater attention given to economic matters. Recognition of the influence of the satisfying rural home in promoting progress, wider acceptance of the importance of recreation in rural life, and appreciation of 4-H club work for rural boys and girls as an extension teaching agency among extension workers, were all more largely evident than in previous years.

The results of economic studies made during the last 15 years by the United States Department of Agriculture and by the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations have furnished a background of facts for the intelligent building of numerous regional, State, county, and community extension programs. The Agricultural Outlook has been prepared and issued annually by the department Bureau of Agricultural Economics and supplemented by State outlooks developed through the adapting of the national outlook to State conditions. The data on farmers' intentions to plant and to breed, assembled and released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, were utilized more fully by the cooperative extension service. Farmers were given the kind of information they needed to enable them more intelligently to adapt their planting and breeding programs to the Nation's needs and to prevent the occurrence of surpluses that would react harmfully to agriculture.

Many State extension services developed their extension programs in 1927 with reference to these agricultural outlooks. More meetings were held than ever before to acquaint farmers with the planting

¹ Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending on June 30, whereas extension agents prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason, statements of funds expended are given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, and results of work done for the calendar year ended December 31, 1927.

NOTE.—Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, authorized by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, is carried on cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges. This report was written and printed in accordance with a provision of the act of Congress of March 4, 1915, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916." (38 Stat. L. p. 1110.)

and breeding forecasts and the relationship of yields to prices. Extension forces are coming to see that if, through their failure to acquaint farmers with the facts, too large plantings are made, farmers may lose more by overproduction than they gain from all other forms of extension. At the close of 1927 the cooperative extension service as a whole was planning a considerable expansion in funds and staff for the extension of economic information.

Coincident with the increased attention given to the extension of economic facts has come a wider realization that the making of a satisfying home is fully as important as increasing the farm income. (Fig. 1.) Why make a greater income if the home remains so unsatisfying to the wife and children that they want to change to some other way of living? The doctrine that the farmer should have a high



FIGURE 1.—A modern farm home. Extension workers realize that the making of a satisfying home is as important as increasing the farm income

standard of living was given more support and emphasis by the cooperative extension service during 1927 in the interest of national welfare and a contented rural people. The extension service believes that the farmer and his family should be enabled to afford conveniences and advantages such as running water in the home, an automobile, a radio, time for study, reading and recreation, and a larger social life; and increased thought is being given to this end.

A matter worthy of special comment in reviewing the extension work of the year has been the stress placed on wholesome recreation for young and old where rural groups have met together. Through the aid of a representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, John Bradford, 4,000 rural leaders in more than 20 States have been given special training in recreational activities.

During the last two or three years the emphasis given to 4-H club work for rural boys and girls as an effective teaching agency has won

wide popular support for club work and led to the introduction in Congress of a bill aimed to increase Federal funds available for the support of extension work.

The club movement was stimulated in 1927 by the holding of the first national club camp, June 16 to 22, on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. Thirty-eight States sent 147 outstanding 4-H club boys and girls to the camp, accompanied by their State leaders of club work. Conferences on the conduct of club work, addresses by prominent educators and men of affairs, educational sight-seeing excursions, and recreational features composed the camp program. G. E. Farrell, regional agent for the Central States, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, served as camp director and was aided by the field agents in club work of the Federal office and the State club leaders of the States represented at the camp.

Club work was further aided by the monthly publication by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of a club-house organ for extension agents, Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Leader. The Leader carries news of club activities in the States and of developments of regional or national significance to club work.

Club membership reported by extension agents advanced from 586,156 in 1926 to 619,712 in 1927, an increase of more than 33,000 members.

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work and the State extension services continued their cooperative studies of the results of extension work in improving farm and home practices and of the relative values of various methods and agencies used in extension. House-to-house surveys have now been made in 13 States and 9,287 records obtained, representing 28,578 instances of changed farm and home practices brought about through extension. From these studies it is clear that the most important factor in the field of extension is the county extension agent located permanently in the county, who knows local conditions, in whom the farmer and his family have faith, and who is available for consultation either on the farm or in the county office, or who can be consulted by letter or by telephone. The farmer and his family have shown faith in the county extension agent in the degree that the agent has shown confidence in himself and in the information he has to present. Hence the great value of national and State data and of local records and demonstrations with which to reenforce the agent's fund of information and to give it authority. The studies show that news publicity and bulletins have been an economical and effective method of reaching and influencing the masses among people who read, while the well-organized extension meeting, supplemented by committees that facilitate the obtaining of supplies of good seed, lime, fertilizers, and the financing of such purchases, are accomplishing far-reaching results.

FUNDS AND STAFF

The amount expended for cooperative extension work during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1927, was \$20,518,993.51, an increase of \$705,465.22 over the amount expended in 1926. Of this amount, \$20,147,319.99, or 98.2 per cent, was spent in the States and

\$371,674.12, or 1.8 per cent, in connection with the activities of the Federal office in Washington, D. C. About 35.9 per cent of all funds for extension was from Federal sources, 28.5 per cent from State sources, and 35.6 per cent from county sources and local organizations and individuals.

The field staff engaged in cooperative extension work on June 30, 1927, numbered 5,055 persons, an increase of 90 during the year. Of this number, 3,603 were permanently located in the counties, 2,263 being in county agent work, 910 in home demonstration work, 153 in boys' and girls' club work, and 277 in extension work with negroes. The work of county extension agents was supplemented by the work of 774 full-time and 203 part-time subject-matter specialists located at the State agricultural colleges. There were 414 supervisors and assistant supervisors, and administrative officers and their immediate assistants numbered 61. These figures show an increase in the field staff of 90 county workers and 5 administrative and supervisory workers during the year, and a decrease of 5 subject-matter specialists. Of the total number of field workers, 3,996 were cooperative employees of the office, practically all engaged in county extension work, supervision of county work, farm-management demonstrations, or farm-forestry extension.

Smith-Lever funds available to the States during the year ended June 30, 1927, were \$4,580,000 under the original Smith-Lever Act, and \$1,300,000 appropriated by Congress supplementary thereto, making a total available to the colleges from this source of \$5,880,000. Of this amount, \$5,878,436.74 was expended by the States for extension work, each State expending its full allotment with the exception of New York, which reported an unexpended balance of \$835.73, and Rhode Island, with an unexpended balance of \$727.53. In all States the Federal funds were offset by funds from sources within the State, which were expended by the colleges on projects mutually agreed upon with the department in accordance with the law.

The funds raised from sources within the State and expended for extension totaled \$13,155,655.18, or an average of \$2.23 for each dollar of Federal Smith-Lever moneys put into the work.

Section 5 of the Clarke-McNary Forestry Act provided for extension work in encouraging farmers' wood lots, shelter belts, and wind-breaks. Congress appropriated \$50,000 for work along these lines. To the 29 States which were ready to cooperate in this work a total of \$44,780 was allotted, of which amount \$43,251.66 was expended, together with a total of \$72,585.11 from State sources.

With the growth of the field force has grown the problem of providing such inducements to men and women engaged in the work as will make them satisfied to remain in the service and to make extension teaching their life work. The State agricultural colleges are coming to recognize county extension agents as part of their teaching staff doing their teaching in the counties rather than on the campus. (Fig. 2.) The colleges recognize, too, that the task of teaching in the county is as significant and important as teaching within college walls and that such teaching requires equal scholarship and training. The agent who guides the farmer and his family in the county is obliged to keep constantly up to date in his knowledge. He must

live among the people he has advised and see the resultant success or failure of his recommendations. Consequently, he must, of necessity, be a safe adviser if he is to remain in the county. Appreciation by the colleges of these facts is being shown through granting to extension agents university recognition, sabbatical leave, and retirement privileges. They regard such recognition of extension service as



FIGURE 2.—A county extension agent with a well-equipped office. The county extension agent is recognized as a part of the teaching staff of the State agricultural college, teaching in the county instead of at the college

essential if the high type of men and women now at work in the counties are to continue in the work as a life profession.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

PRACTICES ADOPTED

Over 4,500,000 improved farm and home practices were reported as having been adopted through extension influence in 1927. This was 414,000 more than were adopted in 1926. The number of improved practices adopted by farmers and home makers in 1927 as compared with the number adopted in 1926 was less only in projects connected with rodents, insects, clothing, and potatoes, and more improved practices in regard to soils, cereals, legumes, forage crops, cotton, horticultural crops, forestry, dairying, animal husbandry, poultry, rural engineering, agricultural economics, foods, nutrition, home management, house furnishings, home health, sanitation, and miscellaneous lines were adopted in 1927 than in 1926, as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Improved practices adopted, 1925–1927, as reported by all county extension agents*

Item	Better practices adopted			Item	Better practices adopted		
	1925	1926	1927		1925	1926	1927
Soils.....	252, 041	257, 588	279, 774	Agricultural eco-			
Cereals.....	185, 596	261, 621	309, 692	nomics.....	430, 074	492, 176	492, 495
Legumes and forage	201, 033	225, 287	241, 956	Foods.....	305, 567	325, 455	397, 517
Potatoes, cotton,				Nutrition.....	162, 449	168, 029	168, 293
and other special				Clothing.....	348, 904	299, 221	297, 245
crops.....	182, 876	179, 639	166, 909	Home management	90, 872	74, 038	106, 677
Horticulture.....	271, 231	294, 007	344, 836	House furnishings...	96, 462	106, 789	126, 417
Forestry.....	6, 574	10, 074	15, 807	Home health and			
Dairy.....	384, 148	418, 345	429, 105	sanitation.....	125, 856	128, 580	164, 804
Animal husbandry...	167, 462	171, 533	198, 516	Miscellaneous.....	57, 631	79, 305	108, 673
Poultry.....	237, 817	227, 352	259, 222				
Rural engineering...	114, 236	120, 200	151, 478	Total.....	3, 823, 387	4, 104, 494	4, 518, 737
Rodents and insects...	202, 558	265, 255	259, 321				

It is evident from these results that acceptance by farmers and their families of information made available by the cooperative extension service was increased materially during the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENSION ACTIVITY

The distribution of extension activity along various subject-matter lines in 1927 explains in some degree the results obtained in improved practices adopted. It suggests, likewise, the program of work carried out by the cooperative extension service as a whole. In Table 2 the distribution of extension activity for four years, 1924 to 1927, inclusive, is given.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage of agents' and specialists' ¹ time devoted to projects, 1924–1927*

Project	1924	1925	1926	1927	Project	1924	1925	1926	1927
Soils.....	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.8	Foods.....	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.6
Farm crops.....	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.4	Nutrition.....	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5
Horticulture.....	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.1	Clothing.....	7.4	7.9	7.1	6.8
Forestry.....	.4	.5	.7	.9	Home management.....	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5
Animal husbandry.....	8.6	7.1	7.5	8.2	House furnishing.....	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.0
Dairy husbandry.....	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.9	Home health and sanita-				
Poultry husbandry.....	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.8	tion.....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rural engineering.....	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	Community activities....	8.1	6.2	5.9	6.0
Rodents and insects....	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	Miscellaneous.....	16.3	16.6	16.0	16.3
Agricultural economics...	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1					

¹ Only field work of specialists as reported by county extension agents is included.

There is much uniformity in the proportion of agents' and specialists' time devoted to the different subject-matter lines during this period. Miscellaneous activities in 1927 occupied one-sixth of the time of extension workers; farm crops, 12.4 per cent; poultry, 8.8 per cent; animal husbandry, 8.2 per cent; dairying, 7.9 per cent; horticulture, 7.1 per cent; and clothing, 6.8 per cent.

RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS

As shown in Table 3, the total number of productive or result demonstrations conducted by farmers and farm women as object lessons to their communities in cooperation with extension agents was 772,185, as compared with the total of 644,784 in 1926, and

772,469 in 1925. The number of projects, similar in character to the demonstrations conducted by adults, completed by boys and girls having membership in the 4-H clubs was 776,029, as compared with 673,997 in 1926, and 589,440 in 1925.

TABLE 3.—*Adult and junior demonstrations completed, 1925–1927, as reported by all county extension agents*

Item	Adult demonstrations completed			Junior demonstrations completed ¹		
	1925	1926	1927	1925	1926	1927
Soils.....	48, 403	47, 708	48, 754			
Cereals.....	34, 263	38, 587	41, 712	24, 629	24, 107	25, 789
Legumes and forage.....	61, 040	64, 516	72, 539	4, 549	4, 988	5, 253
Potatoes, cotton, and other special crops.....	37, 065	34, 178	35, 132	29, 854	30, 458	25, 228
Horticulture.....	73, 781	80, 364	98, 841	62, 577	81, 494	88, 922
Forestry.....	1, 917	2, 286	3, 358	308	730	2, 192
Dairy.....	20, 951	17, 797	22, 571	17, 142	19, 094	23, 076
Animal husbandry.....	15, 082	16, 375	19, 793	31, 250	37, 409	44, 341
Poultry.....	46, 539	43, 759	50, 102	52, 795	52, 730	56, 756
Rural engineering.....	21, 787	19, 091	21, 749			
Rodents and insects.....	25, 223	17, 469	22, 208			
Agricultural economics.....				6, 841	6, 139	4, 925
Foods.....	118, 555	90, 827	98, 719	105, 856	131, 121	142, 302
Nutrition.....	40, 849	37, 335	43, 931	39, 259	39, 071	54, 451
Clothing.....	115, 695	55, 387	81, 126	128, 970	133, 501	146, 181
Home management.....	44, 340	19, 823	30, 950	6, 477	10, 215	13, 822
House furnishings.....	41, 793	25, 944	33, 093	22, 268	24, 834	30, 024
Home health and sanitation.....	11, 636	17, 657	23, 421	28, 032	40, 857	56, 352
Miscellaneous.....	13, 550	15, 681	24, 186	28, 633	37, 249	56, 415
Total.....	772, 469	644, 784	772, 185	589, 440	673, 997	776, 029

¹ Completed by members of boys' and girls' clubs.

In the number of adult demonstrations, all lines of work showed an increase in 1927 over the preceding year. The same was true of the projects completed by 4-H club members, except projects connected with potatoes, cotton, and other special crops, and agricultural economics.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Supplementing the assistance given in improving crop and livestock production, the Extension Service has devoted increased attention to farm management. The farm-management problems of the individual farmer have been those of adjustment of his farming operations to his environment, to his available resources, and to economic conditions. The farmer, also, has had the continuous problem of changes in organization or operation practices to keep down the cost of producing a unit of production. In making these adjustments under the rapidly changing economic conditions of recent years, a knowledge on the part of the farmer of economic conditions and trends has been most helpful.

The cooperative extension service has aided the farmer in his farm-management adjustments through supplying information relating to (1) his immediate management program, (2) the long-time outlook for farming in his locality, (3) how to study his business as a whole from the standpoint of efficient farm management, and (4) how to determine the things that count most in increasing his income. This information has been based on (1) the factors external to the farm that determine in a broad way the choice of enterprises in different areas, (2) the selection of enterprises and the relative

amount of each making for an economic organization of the individual farm, (3) ways and means of obtaining low cost of production or operation, and (4) short-time adjustments that will be made to meet fluctuations in prices.

The external factors or forces have been of both the natural and the artificial type. It has been found that either or both may have a dominant influence on the relative advantages of different regions in agricultural production. Soil, climate, and topography have been apparent considerations, but it has been recognized that developments in transportation, machinery, the growth of population, and Federal policies such as the tariff have developed new conditions or have influenced changes in farm organization or operation practices. The determination of the crops and livestock naturally or economically adapted to a given set of conditions usually has been suggested by extension workers as the first step in adjusting the organization of the farm. Low cost of operation, it has been found, depends in a large measure upon the system of farming that controls equipment costs and so far as organization permits equalizes labor and power demands throughout the year.

In pointing out to the farmers the bearing that different factors have on their business, extension workers have emphasized the fact that the farmer, to conduct his business successfully, must study his conditions and aim to determine the most profitable enterprises in his region and to build them into an economic business unit adapted to his own farm. The farmer must include in his program the choosing of the highest profit combination of crops, the economic balance of crop and livestock production, the maintenance of soil fertility, and the economy of operation. Further, such considerations as the control of plant and livestock diseases and insects, good cultural practices, the selection of high-yielding varieties, testing of seeds, the economical feeding and management of livestock, and the production of high-quality products have been called to the attention of farmers for consideration in the planning of their farming programs.

Short-time adjustments in production plans, also, have been an important consideration. Extension workers have analyzed timely economic information with farmers as a basis for adjustments when the market outlook has indicated that such adjustments would result in increased returns and would not disrupt the economic organization of the farm from the long-time point of view. In this work the aim has been to aid farmers to determine the most profitable system or program for their conditions and to avoid wide shifts from year to year because of unwarranted or exceptional situations.

In the effort to help farmers in solving their farm-management problems, one of the most practical aids has been the keeping of farm records by farmers with the assistance of county extension agents. Farm records were kept by 30 to 50 farmers per county in a large number of counties in 1927. These records, in addition to furnishing guidance to the individual farmers keeping them, were helpful in determining the recommendations of county extension agents as to desirable farming systems in their counties.

The farm-management extension program in 1927 included two major divisions of service: Aid to individual farmers and aid in extension program building.

To aid individual farmers extension workers gave the results of research and demonstrations, showing farmers their bearing on economic farm organization and operation practices. They assisted farmers to keep adequate records of the farm business as a basis for measuring the efficiency of their farms in relation to that of other farmers working under similar conditions. They encouraged farmers to keep and to analyze cost-of-production records, in order to determine the relative profitableness of different farm enterprises, and how such enterprises could be combined to give a larger volume of return, and how to effect economical operation. They aided farmers in determining their production and marketing plans by supplying information on available supplies of farm products, price trends, and on the intentions of farmers in planting and breeding operations.

In relation to program building, available facts on what has happened and what is happening in agricultural production, prices or costs, movements, and consumption have been assembled. This information affecting farm organization or operation along broad lines, coupled with the facts from individual farms, has formed the economic contribution in extension program building. The analysis and interpretation of this material and the application of it to the farmers' problems has involved a close working relationship of all subject-matter specialists contributing to the advancement of an agricultural extension program in a region or county. After the economic facts supplied by the farm-management specialists had been properly related with facts procured by other specialists, meetings were held where the facts were used by the farmers in organizing the local extension program. These meetings were regional, State, or county in scope.

MARKETING

More efficient marketing methods in relation to all lines of production were sought by extension agents in 1927. The problems in cooperative marketing confronting farmers have been (1) lack of understanding of the underlying principles of marketing and their application to cooperative marketing, (2) unwillingness to go all the way with their organizations to insure successful operation, and (3) difficulty in obtaining the cooperation of producers, individual marketing agencies, bankers, and others who have not been convinced of the desirability of cooperative marketing as an economic practice. Lack of authoritative information as to possibilities and limitations of cooperative marketing, management and sales policies, price analysis, business practices, and sound organization likewise have hampered farmers in their efforts to market cooperatively.

The improvement of marketing practices by farmers was obtained in 1927 largely in (1) the standardization of farm products, (2) the developing of quality products salable at the highest net profit, and (3) improvement in the organization and conduct of agencies for cooperative marketing.

Standardization was brought about by the combined efforts of farmers, their cooperative marketing agencies, and the forces of agriculture. Milk and milk products probably made the greatest progress along standardization lines. Fruit and vegetable growers, also, through shipping-point inspection, made marked progress in standardizing fruit and vegetable packs.

Cooperative-marketing schools lasting from two to four days conducted by the extension services of several States were a new feature during 1927. These schools in most cases were held jointly by the State extension service, the Federal division of cooperative marketing, and leading cooperative organizations.

These schools provided instruction in cooperative marketing for extension workers and for employees and directors of cooperative associations. The courses were prepared so as to emphasize the problems, successes, and failures of associations within the State, and to give the leaders in the movement a more comprehensive and intimate knowledge of conditions. Although designated schools, these gatherings perhaps might more properly be called cooperative-marketing conferences, because conferences and discussions make up a large part of the program.

In practically all schools held during the year the first half day was devoted to papers and discussions concerning the progress and current problems of cooperative organizations. This was followed by an outline of the problems connected with the marketing of a particular commodity, presented usually by the president or manager of a leading cooperative association. The problems and policies of other commodity groups were presented, and general discussion followed.

Out of these schools there usually developed a final conference of cooperative leaders in the State in which their common problems were discussed in the light of the information which the various groups had acquired. Very frequently the final session of the school brought proposals for joint action by the cooperative associations represented in meeting their common problems. The school held at the Connecticut Agricultural College, in August, 1927, resulted in the formation of a New England Institute of Cooperation. Attendance at the schools has averaged approximately 150 people per school.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

The ability of extension workers to cope successfully with serious sectional emergencies was severely tested during the year. One of the greatest calamities in peace times was caused by the unprecedented flood which swept down the Mississippi Valley in April and May. More than 20,000 square miles, of which 4,400,000 acres were under cultivation, were flooded in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. Similar conditions prevailed in parts of Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Thousands of livestock were drowned, crops were entirely destroyed, and farms were evacuated.

This appalling disaster called out all the resources of the extension organization. Regular extension programs were temporarily laid aside, and the energy of entire extension staffs of the flood-devastated States was devoted to the emergency work. The extension workers cooperated closely with the American Red Cross committees and the people in the threatened areas in strengthening levees, aiding in the evacuation of flooding territory, and in obtaining supplies for refugee camps. (Fig. 3.)

After the waters receded county extension agents were active in the replanting of crops and the rehabilitation of farm homes. The needs of farmers for seed, livestock, poultry, and supplies were

determined, and arrangements were made with the Red Cross to finance such needs as far as possible. Large supplies of canned fruits and vegetables and other food supplies given by families in counties outside the flooded area were distributed among the flood sufferers by home demonstration agents.

Secondary floods in many instances interfered with planting after the first inundation had subsided. These added to the difficulties and discouragement of both the farm families and the extension agents. Because of lack of funds available from taxation many counties were unable to continue their farm and home extension agents. It was therefore necessary for the flooded States to mobilize all available extension workers for the devastated counties. They



FIGURE 3.—Bread line in a refugee camp on the Mississippi River. Both men and women extension agents cooperated vigorously in flood-relief measures

concentrated their efforts on the task of placing the devastated farms on a self-supporting basis. Improved varieties of garden, soy-bean, and cotton seed were distributed widely by the Red Cross with the assistance of extension agents. The relief and rehabilitation work of the extension forces was of inestimable value and will prove to be of great permanent benefit in the areas involved.

Another situation in the Southern States which required emergency treatment by extension workers was the acute financial distress experienced by cotton farmers as a result of the sharp reduction in cotton prices in the fall of 1926. The following measures were emphasized in the extension program adopted generally by the Cotton States to relieve distress: Reduction in cotton acreage, increase in acreage of feed crops, production of cash crops other than cotton, and the home growing of a larger quantity of food consumed by the farm family.

The fall seeding of oats and wheat in sections where this is practicable was urged as an immediate relief measure. As a result the acreage of fall-seeded oats and wheat and of spring-sown corn and soy beans was increased extensively, and a considerable decrease in the cotton acreage was reported. (Fig. 4.) Farmers in the Cotton Belt increased their holdings of dairy cattle and poultry as a means of supplementing their cash income. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, and truck crops were grown more extensively in sections to which they were adapted. Regular extension efforts to encourage home production of the farm family's food supply, such as vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry, were effectively stimulated. In the western section of the Cotton Belt there was a trend toward increasing herds of beef cattle and the growing of wheat and kafir. The safe-farming



FIGURE 4.—Crop of corn and soy beans grown in a field in the Mississippi flooded area. Extension agents were active in obtaining seed supplies for their counties and in aiding farmers to replant their fields after the overflow

program long advocated by southern extension workers was advanced materially by the cotton situation during the year.

In the Central States the emergency which was met by the extension agents was the threatening advance of the European corn borer toward the Corn Belt States. An increase of 50 per cent in the area infested in the Great Lakes region in 1926 had focused public attention on the pest. Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 to enable the department to cooperate with farmers and State agencies in the infested area in controlling the borer in an intensive large-scale campaign. The department extension service and the State extension divisions of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana were called on to handle the educational features of the campaign, the enforcement phases of the campaign being handled by the State departments of agriculture cooperating with the department Bureau of Entomology.

The educational phases included the holding of field meetings and demonstrations, the preparation and distribution of publications, posters, motion pictures, lantern slides, and exhibits, and the maintenance of an effective news service to all daily and weekly papers in the area. This work was carried on in 82 counties in the five States. The burden of the campaign in these counties was carried by the county agricultural agents, who were assisted by the regular staff of extension entomologists, agricultural engineers, editors, and supervisory officials. When necessary, the activities of these workers were supplemented by those of temporary personnel employed for the duration of the spring campaign. The object of the educational campaign was to obtain the largest possible amount of voluntary cooperation from farmers in carrying out the control measures, and it is estimated that 90 per cent of the farmers voluntarily carried out the control measures required of them.

The effectiveness of the campaign is indicated by the borer population, which was determined by a survey of the infested area in 1927. The survey figures showed that there were only one and one-half times as many borers in 1927 after the completion of the campaign as in 1926 when no concerted effort was made to control the borer. This increase compared favorably with the increase in 1926 when fully four times as many borers were in existence as in 1925. The increase in 1927 was therefore about one-sixth of the normal increase.

In September several Florida counties were laid waste by a hurricane, and their crop prospects for the year were ruined. The department, cooperating with the State College of Agriculture, promptly instituted relief measures. The loan of funds was arranged for the purchase of seeds and supplies. County extension agents, both men and women, in the devastated counties were active in aiding the farmers to reestablish themselves and in encouraging the planting of gardens and the development of quick sources of home-grown food supplies.

The success with which extension workers met these and other less serious emergencies, such as the New England flood in November, greatly strengthened their position as an aid to farmers in meeting constantly changing agricultural conditions.

METHODS OF TEACHING

Among the problems connected with teaching methods, that given the most consideration by extension workers during 1927 was how to reach more people effectively. Three general groups of teaching means and agencies were commonly used in extension work: (1) The oral presentation, including the lecture before groups, the radio talk, group discussion, personal advice, telephone calls, dramas, and mock trials; (2) printed or written mediums such as circular letters, correspondence, printed circulars and bulletins, news items, posters, printed slogans, farm-paper articles, and printed advertisements; and (3) visual presentations such as demonstrations, exhibits, lantern slides, and motion pictures.

The predominant use of any one of these groups was determined in part by the individual extension worker and in part by the characteristics of the people whom he wished to reach, the assumption being that some persons could be reached more effectively through oral

presentation, others by objective presentation, and still others by printed communication. The use of all three was helpful and necessary in reaching large masses.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEANS AND AGENCIES

Attempts at improving extension lectures were made through the distribution of directions telling how to organize material and how to deliver the lecture. Bulletins were worded somewhat more in the vernacular. County agents were encouraged to localize news material. Radio talks were improved by being given a more dialectic form. Slide series were bettered by being made to deal with a single central idea or a phase of a project idea. Dramas were written by means of which vital lessons could be visually presented by amateur actors. More posters were made which emphasized a single idea.

Successful extension teaching, in the main, followed the natural mental processes of proceeding from (1) the known to the relatively unknown, (2) from the simple to the complex, (3) from the concrete to the abstract. Particularly during 1927 was the success of the application of these principles apparent. In studies made through the county agents in four Central Western States, practices found to have been generally adopted were those in which these principles were applied—for example, the treatment of seed potatoes to prevent scab, the feeding of cottonseed meal to dairy cows, growing of certified seed, treatment of wheat with copper carbonate to prevent smut, deep plowing, egg-laying mash, vegetables in diet.

The cooperation of business firms and individuals was obtained in facilitating the adoption of practices. Grain dealers put in machinery to treat wheat in large quantities at a certain price per bushel. Individuals treated seed potatoes for others. Poison bait was prepared in large quantities at a central point; orders for feeds were pooled to obtain reduced prices; grocymen were induced to keep a larger variety of fruits and vegetables; lumber dealers kept on hand ready-cut hog houses and poultry houses; druggists kept an ample stock of sodium fluoride for prevention of poultry lice.

The general thought in the development of teaching methods in 1927 was to reach more people effectively. An attempt was made to approach people through a greater variety of means and agencies. The adoption of simple practices and the making of these practices easy of accomplishment were emphasized in many county extension programs.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

ACTIVITIES

County agricultural agents reported 35,321 rural communities in 1927 in which a definite extension program was worked out with the people of the community looking to more efficient production and marketing and to the improvement of living conditions. (Fig. 5.) Some 16,282 local clubs, with approximately 490,000 members, centered their efforts on putting these programs into effect. County agricultural agents were aided further in this effort by 138,337 leaders in adult work and 38,317 in the 4-H clubs for farm boys and girls, who volunteered their services in carrying out the local programs adopted.

Demonstrations in improved methods to the number of 335,000 as a part of the local extension program were conducted by adult

farmers in soil improvement, crop and livestock production, rural engineering, farm management, and marketing, at the suggestion of

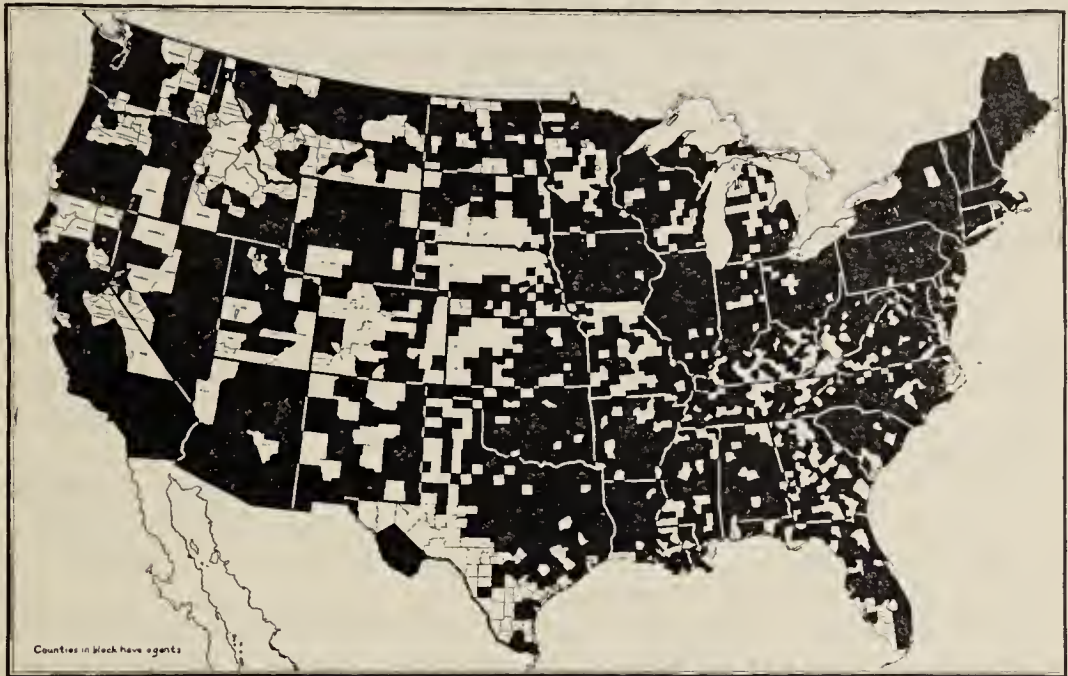


FIGURE 5.—Counties having county agricultural agents on July 1, 1927

county agents. (Fig. 6.) In addition farm boys and girls enrolled in the 4-H clubs carried on 158,000 similar demonstrations. The



FIGURE 6.—Farmer harrowing a demonstration field before planting potatoes. There were 360,000 demonstrations in soil improvement, crop and livestock production, rural engineering, farm management, and marketing conducted by farmers in 1927 with the cooperation of county agricultural agents.

results of these demonstrations were brought to wide public attention through field meetings, observation tours, news items, and other agencies. Some 351,000 meetings, with a reported attendance of

14,000,000 people were held by county agricultural agents to discuss the results of demonstrations and to present information supplied by the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. The department's information was further extended by agents through the distribution of more than 3,500,000 bulletins and circulars. In acquainting people of their counties with information pertinent to farm practices and marketing, county agricultural agents held 187,000 demonstration meetings and prepared 253,000 news items for the newspapers and the farm press.

During the year county agents reported advising with 63,000 farmers in the formation of cooperative-marketing associations which did a business of \$12,000,000. The cumulative effect of such work is that more than 483,000 farmers are to-day members of cooperative organizations established with the aid of extension advice and information. The annual saving to farmers from membership in these organizations is estimated at about \$12,000,000.

More attention was given in 1927 to the problem of obtaining high-yielding disease-free seed stocks than to any other problem in crop extension work. Next in importance were control of diseases and pests and soil improvement.

In work relating to livestock the control of disease was apparently attacked more frequently than any other problem. Next in importance was the furnishing of information on improved rations. These two problems apparently took up the major portion of the funds and time applied to livestock.

Problems relating to the general management of the farm, the marketing of agricultural products, and engineering problems concerning farm structures, terracing, irrigation, and drainage received less emphasis.

In addition, there were many major farm problems which received little or no extension attention. One of these was the tendency for agricultural land to decrease in value. No emphasis was given to this problem by extension workers. Likewise, little information has been given to the young farmer starting farming on his own account or to settlers coming into new agricultural areas.

NUMBER OF FARMERS REACHED

There are many ways of looking at the extension program, but if the assumed seriousness and extent of the farmer's problems are to be the controlling element, the first consideration is: How many farmers are concerned with specific enterprises and what proportion of them are being reached each year? Table 4 indicates the extent to which farmers were reached in connection with various enterprises in 1927 and in previous years.

TABLE 4.—*Number of farmers changing practice per 1,000 having enterprise*

Enterprise	1924	1925	1926	1927	Enterprise	1924	1925	1926	1927
Corn.....	9.2	18.7	26.3	32.4	Peanuts.....	22.8	17.8	20.0	40.6
Oats.....	15.0	14.1	18.7	20.7	Potatoes.....	25.7	29.5	22.6	31.1
Wheat.....	28.3	30.4	44.1	57.3	Sweet potatoes.....	15.2	19.1	23.0	27.7
Rye.....	22.9	22.3	36.0	37.9	Cotton.....	49.1	41.1	45.6	30.3
Barley.....	13.2	18.0	22.4	27.1	Tobacco.....	37.8	40.9	32.3	23.8
Alfalfa.....	84.7	78.0	86.8	162.3	Dairy cattle.....	75.2	77.0	83.6	79.3
Soy beans.....	21.2	16.9	20.7	18.1	Beef cattle.....	45.7	37.4	30.0	20.9
Clover, red, alsike, etc.....	35.7	34.8	28.6	32.4	Swine.....	20.1	18.9	24.4	35.7
Cowpeas.....	27.3	8.1	32.2	44.5	Sheep.....	35.3	40.7	44.7	51.7
Velvet beans.....	65.2	46.9	34.5	42.7	Poultry.....	42.4	43.1	41.2	33.5
Field beans.....	14.1	21.8	29.4	21.1					

The annual reports of county agricultural agents indicate that of every thousand farmers having a particular farm enterprise a larger proportion adopted an improved practice relating to cereals that are sold for cash than adopted an improved practice relating to cereals that are generally used for livestock feed. For example, improved practices were adopted in 1927 by 21 of every 1,000 farmers growing oats, by 27 of every 1,000 growing barley, by 57 of every 1,000 growing wheat, and by 32 of every 1,000 growing corn. Another important group of crops consists of soil-improvement crops such as alfalfa, red clover, and velvet beans. More improved practices were adopted in connection with alfalfa than were adopted in connection with any other crop in 1927, with 106 farmers of every 1,000 growing alfalfa improving their methods of production. The lowest number for any one enterprise was for pasture. Here the number was less than 2 out of 1,000. These data seem to show that where the farmer can see an immediate return, as in the case of cash crops, he changes his methods more frequently than when the return is indirect, as in the case of feed crops and pasture.

With regard to livestock an entirely different element appears to determine the proportion of the total number of farmers adopting improved practices. Here in most instances the fear of loss by disease or loss of sale of the animals or their products is apparently the impelling motive. Another interesting feature of livestock extension is that during the last four years the number of sheep farmers reached has increased 50 per cent, whereas the number of beef farmers reached has correspondingly decreased. It is indicated that when an enterprise is prosperous the farmers will make changes frequently, but during hard times it is difficult to influence them.

PROBLEMS ATTACKED

In conducting county agricultural agent work the cooperative extension service, of necessity, has based its efforts on the problems of the individual farmer. These problems have been found to be (1) crop-production problems, (2) livestock-production problems, (3) marketing problems, and (4) management problems.

CROP PRODUCTION

Crop-production problems are those growing out of a desire to plant the highest-yielding strains of crops. Under ordinary farm conditions seed stocks lose their productivity. It has been necessary, therefore, to devise ways and means to obtain high-producing strains adaptable to various local conditions. The movement of crops from one area to another and the growing of a crop for a long time in a given area have increased the possibility of losses from diseases. Consequently there have been not only the important problems of treating seed stocks to eliminate disease but the treatment and control of various diseases and pests that tend to lower yields. These problems have taken many forms, such as the rodent and grasshopper control in the West and the codling-moth and corn-borer problems in the East. The basic requirement for a high yield is soil fertility. (Fig. 7.) The continual growing of a single crop in a given area or the continual cropping without attention to fertilization decreases

the yield, so that there are not only the problems of increasing soil fertility by the utilization of the various manures but the building up



FIGURE 7.—Measuring the growth of cotton fertilized as recommended by the county agricultural agent

of the soil by growing of legumes and the application of commercial fertilizers.

Table 5 presents the results of extension work with crops in 1927.

TABLE 5.—*Extension results with crops, 1927*

Crop	Farms reporting enterprise	Families changing practice	Specific practice changed		
			Improved varieties	Selected seed stock	Treatment of seed
Corn.....	4,760,457	154,116	52,591	33,346	5,413
Wheat.....	1,300,492	74,575	15,426	2,378	50,174
Oats.....	2,172,229	45,100	14,194	1,790	21,303
Rye.....	230,196	8,734	4,581	609	290
Barley.....	357,521	10,705	5,959	900	2,671
Alfalfa.....	664,125	70,551	34,484	1,320	32,689
Soy beans.....	283,284	51,393	23,444	2,877	16,809
Sweet clover.....	108,174	35,098	15,127	1,370	15,356
Clover, red, etc.....	315,572	10,281	5,320	437	2,449
Cowpeas.....	407,441	18,158	5,705	1,636	884
Velvet beans.....	115,297	4,927	1,394	593	358
Field beans.....	149,863	3,164	1,527	261	213
Peanuts.....	250,847	10,203	2,342	1,139	91
Potatoes.....	2,323,810	72,451	32,308	7,996	18,712
Sweet potatoes.....	685,054	18,919	6,048	3,372	5,818
Cotton.....	1,931,307	58,584	21,939	6,132	571
Tobacco.....	396,352	9,466	1,370	902	2,921

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Connected with livestock production are such problems as the selection of purebred sires to head the herd, the elimination of unprofitable females, and the mating of individuals in such a way as to obtain maximum production. As our large urban centers grow and require more milk, the problem of feeding dairy cattle is more and more concerned with the competition between bought feeds and those feeds which may be produced on the dairy farms. The increase in production of dairy products and pork to take care of our increase in population has made the competition for feeds by beef cattle and sheep keener than ever. The attempt made by range livestock men to insure feed to prevent serious winter or drought losses has made the feeding problem more acute.

Besides the economic situation, the biological and physical must also be considered. Increased attention has been given to the elimination of tuberculosis among the dairy herds. The longer livestock and poultry are raised in an area, the greater becomes the menace from disease.

Table 6 summarizes the results of extension work with livestock in 1927.

TABLE 6.—*Extension results with livestock, 1927*

Item	Poultry	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Swine	Sheep
Farms reporting.....	5, 505, 617	4, 988, 493	2, 061, 925	3, 618, 624	430, 738
Families changing practice.....	184, 697	396, 668	43, 147	129, 236	22, 302
Specific practice changed:					
Purebred sires.....	25, 891	14, 312	4, 198	13, 725	6, 114
Purebred females.....	26, 162	20, 766	2, 004	15, 271	5, 146
Culling.....	57, 854	12, 674	545	2, 812	1, 301
Rations.....	69, 918	46, 464	4, 584	24, 742	4, 092
Insect pests.....	37, 651	10, 179	1, 645	15, 207	3, 816
Tuberculosis.....	2, 390	259, 407	20, 274	339	-----
Blackleg.....	-----	6, 960	6, 955	-----	-----
Cholera.....	-----	-----	-----	63, 542	-----

All types of livestock except sheep are found more universally on the farms than are any of the various crops other than corn, oats, apples, and potatoes, and a larger percentage of the farmers apparently are adopting improved livestock practices than are adopting improved crop practices. Dairying stands at the head of the list with from 75 to 85 farmers out of 1,000 being influenced each year to improve their methods of handling their animals. In the other livestock enterprises from 20 to 52 out of 1,000 farmers accepted some phase of extension teaching in 1927 with reference to their livestock. With crops, more improved practices were adopted in connection with seed stocks than were adopted in connection with any other phase of the work. With livestock, the greatest number of improved practices adopted related to animal diseases; next in number were those regarding the utilization of rations, followed by improved practices in the utilization of purebred sires and high-producing females and culling practices, respectively.

MARKETING

In marketing there are such problems as the assembling of the products, sorting, grading, obtaining the necessary funds to get produce into the channels of trade, the problem of transferring products from

the farm to the consuming centers, and the advertising and distribution of the product to the consuming public.

From the individual farmer's point of view marketing has three entirely different phases. One phase is where the farmer performs all the functions necessary in getting his product from the farm to the ultimate consumer. The second is where he turns it over to a marketing organization of which he is a member, and the third, where he turns it over to a commercial organization which performs all the marketing functions.

The probabilities are that a very small proportion of the total agricultural products are handled under the first system and that the great bulk are handled under the third system. In other words, the farmer's marketing problem becomes primarily one of choice of channel through which to market; that is, whether cooperatively or through a commercial organization. If he decides to market through a cooperative organization he is faced with the responsibility of selecting the board of directors and in a general way determining the market policy of the association. The cooperative extension service has helped materially to guide farmers in connection with this last activity.

MANAGERIAL PROBLEMS

County agricultural agents have been able to direct comparatively little effort toward aiding farmers in solving certain larger managerial problems arising out of the marked changes in values of agricultural products and of farm lands in recent years. Among these problems of the individual farmer are the size of farm business required to maintain an adequate standard of living, the most profitable farming system to follow, adjustments in farm enterprises to meet economic conditions, and the decision as to what farm lands should be allowed to revert to forests, what new land should be brought into farming use, and what valuation should be accepted in acquiring and selling farm property. To the young man starting farming or to the farmer changing from one farm to another these are vital problems.

Extension agents have been of only slight assistance in aiding farmers in solving such problems. This condition has been due in a large measure to the lack of accurate information bearing on such problems obtainable from the State agricultural colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other sources. This lack of information in turn has been due to the fact that agricultural research in the United States did not extend to the economic problems of agriculture until recent years. Consequently, the fund of economic information has been small compared with that available on the problems of crops and livestock production. Likewise the amount of instruction in agricultural economics received in college by the present force of county agricultural agents was meager as compared with the instruction they received in production methods.

WHAT INFLUENCED FARMERS

In order to get at what appeals moved farmers to action, the percentage of the total number of farmers reporting that they had changed livestock practices during 1927 and that had changed each specific practice was determined. For example, 396,000 farmers reported that they adopted some practice with reference to dairy

production. Of this number 260,000, or about 60 per cent, reported that they had had their animals tested for tuberculosis, either for fear of the loss of animals from this disease or for fear of loss of trade from the same cause. Apparently the strongest appeal for the adoption of all types of improved practices with livestock is this element of fear or threat of loss.

Table 7 gives the percentage of livestock owners influenced to improve specific practices.

TABLE 7.—*Percentage of livestock owners influenced that improved specific practices*

Item	1924	1925	1926	1927
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Disease:				
Dairy cattle.....	80	80	70	60
Beef cattle.....	83	73	67	46
Swine.....	42	47	54	48
Culling:				
Beef cattle.....	1	1	1	1
Dairy cattle.....	4	3	3	2
Swine.....	3	2	2	2
Sheep.....	6	7	11	5
Poultry.....	42	46	40	30
Rations:				
Beef cattle.....	4	5	7	10
Dairy cattle.....	12	10	10	13
Swine.....	19	23	21	19
Sheep.....	17	23	25	18
Poultry.....	30	35	39	35

With regard to culling, other factors apparently determined the extension emphasis. In the contrast between 30 per cent of the farmers culling their poultry flocks and 1 per cent culling their beef herds, the three factors that stand out rather markedly are the difference in size of unit, the difference in the characteristics by which the animals are culled, and the period of time before results become apparent. If a farmer eliminates a good laying hen his loss is not great, but if he eliminates a good beef animal it may cost him 20 to 50 times as much. Most extension specialists are teaching the farmers to cull their chickens for a few simple characteristics such as color of legs and form of body, but for beef animals a much larger number of points are to be observed, and they are not so well defined. That size of unit and complexity are controlling factors is also evident when it is observed that a much larger proportion of those accepting extension teaching attempted the culling of sheep than the culling of larger animals. The percentage for dairy cattle is as high as it is primarily because of the large amount of effort and money put into dairy-herd improvement associations and methods of finding the unprofitable animals. The size of unit also apparently controls the frequency with which farmers improve their methods of feeding, the relative order remaining practically the same as for culling. With the exception of feeding of poultry, more farmers changed rations than learned to cull.

The fear of loss also seemed to be one of the strong motives influencing farmers to adopt improved methods in connection with crops. The treating of seed to prevent disease or the inoculation of legumes to stimulate growth was accepted as a good practice as frequently as any other practice advocated. However, the widest variations were evident in the application of extension teaching to the selection of

seed stocks on the individual farm. For example, between 20 and 40 per cent of the farmers improved their methods of corn production through selecting their own seed, yet only 4 to 7 per cent accepted this practice with reference to wheat. A farmer can go out into his field, select the individual ears of corn, and store them separately without much difficulty. However, if the wheat farmer is to have a seed plot he will have to segregate the area, harvest it separately, thresh it separately, store it separately; in other words, he has to go to a lot of trouble in order to keep his improved seed pure.

These results illustrate the educational principle that practice with satisfaction equals learning, and that practice with annoyance tends to cause the individual to find another way of doing that thing. There are so many annoyances in connection with the establishment of seed-wheat plots that the average farmer is evidently willing to pay a slight premium to another farmer who will go to this trouble in order to obtain the improved strains. Whereas only 4 to 7 per cent of the farmers adopted improved wheat practices by selecting their own seed stock, 20 to 40 per cent improved their practices by using better seed. This same principle is illustrated with potatoes. Here the difficulty of segregating the seed plot, selecting the individual high-producing plants, and their storage and treatment are not so great as is the case in connection with other crops.

Table 8 gives the percentage of crop farmers influenced to improve specific practices.

TABLE 8.—Percentage of crop farmers influenced that improved specific practices

Item	1924	1925	1926	1927
Treating seed:	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Wheat.....	40	38	67	67
Oats.....	25	25	35	47
Alfalfa.....	57	54	52	46
Soy beans.....	44	36	32	32
Potatoes.....	23	20	26	26
Planting selected seed:				
Corn.....	40	43	47	34
Potatoes.....	44	41	48	44
Wheat.....	40	37	24	20
Oats.....	35	51	42	31
Alfalfa.....	52	52	50	48
Soy beans.....	41	45	38	45
Cotton.....	30	25	33	37
Selecting seed:				
Corn.....	41	32	40	21
Potatoes.....	13	9	12	11
Wheat.....	5	7	4	3
Oats.....	5	5	4	3
Alfalfa.....	2	2	3	1
Soy beans.....	8	7	6	5
Cotton.....	8	9	8	10

In connection with the year's work on seed improvement the county extension agents reported 265,000 instances in which improved seed stocks had been used but only 72,000 instances in which the farmers had selected their seed stocks, or a ratio of about 7 to 2. (Fig. 8.) Of this total, corn is by far the most important item. Twenty per cent of those using improved seed planted improved seed corn for the first time, and one-third of those selecting high-yielding seed stocks selected corn for the first time. Out of every 1,000 farmers growing corn, 11 were influenced to plant improved seed for the first time during 1927. Eight out of 1,000 farmers used selected seed

corn. A comparison of these figures with those on wheat, which is found on one-fourth as many farms as corn, shows that 15,000 used improved wheat stocks but that only 2,400 selected improved seed, or 2 out of 1,000. If the wheat farmers had adopted these improved practices in the same ratio as corn farmers the number selecting improved seed stocks would have been three times as great. In other words, selection of seed was adopted for corn far more frequently than for any of the other cereals.

In the case of forage crops, improved seed was used by 50 out of every 1,000 farmers growing alfalfa; by 80 out of 1,000 growing soy beans; and by 150 out of 1,000 growing sweet clover. The practice of using improved seed was adopted far more frequently for legume



FIGURE 8.—Group of farmers examining the quality of an improved strain of barley grown by a farmer demonstrator. The introduction of high-producing seed strains has been one of the most popular activities of county agricultural agents

varieties than for cereals. On the other hand, only 2 out of 1,000 alfalfa growers grew seed, and 10 out of 1,000 soy-bean growers. The practice of using improved seed was much more frequent than the practice of selecting legume forage-crop seed stocks.

Similarly, the number of farmers using improved seed for such crops as potatoes, cotton, and tobacco was one and one-half to three times as many as the number of farmers selecting seed.

The next important problem in connection with crops was the treatment of seed for control of diseases in wheat and oats. A greater number of farmers treated their seed than adopted any of the other practices connected with these two enterprises. From one-half to two-thirds of the farmers adopting improved practices in growing these two crops treated their seed. In connection with potatoes seed treatment is also one of the most important items. Nearly as many farmers used improved methods of spraying potatoes as treated their seed.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

PROGRESS

Home demonstration work in 1927 made a material contribution to the comfort and efficiency of farm families and to the social and economic life of more than 28,000 rural communities. (Fig. 9.) The interest and initiative of approximately 300,000 rural women belonging to 16,000 home demonstration clubs or groups was stimulated in an effort to meet the many problems of the farm home and the rural community. Some 400,000 demonstrations in feeding, clothing, home improvement, and the general care of the farm family reported as undertaken by women cooperating with the county home demonstration agents and 480,000 demonstrations undertaken by girls show the interest taken by them in the work. Of the 400,000 demonstra-

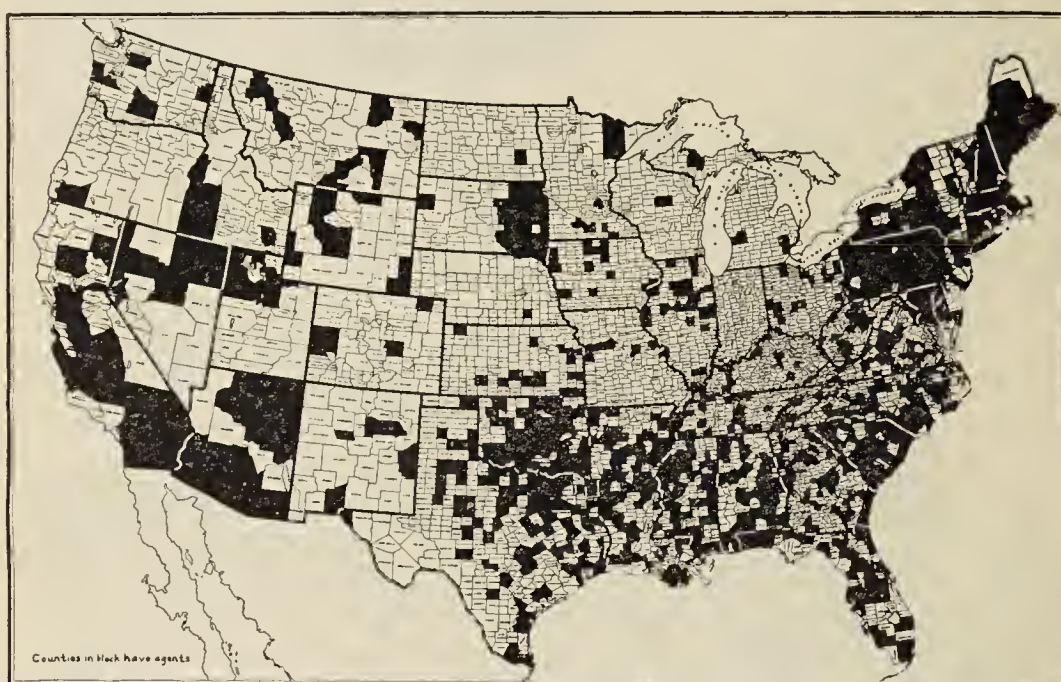


FIGURE 9.—Counties having county home demonstration agents on July 1, 1927

tions undertaken by women, more than half had to do with feeding the farm family. These included demonstrations in food production from gardens, home poultry flocks, and the home dairy, food selection and nutrition, food preservation, and food preparation. The remaining demonstrations had to do with clothing, home management and improvement, beautification of the home grounds, health and sanitation, marketing surplus home-grown food products, the installation of water, lighting, and heating systems, and miscellaneous activities. Nearly half the demonstrations conducted by girls related to feeding the farm family.

Supplementing the improvement in the efficiency and comfort of the individual farm home brought about by demonstration efforts, the women belonging to the local demonstration clubs and groups engaged in numerous community activities that helped to make life in their communities more enjoyable and attractive to themselves and to their families. (Fig. 10.) Community programs, achievement days, tours to observe demonstrations in their own and other communities, excursions to their State agricultural college, commun-

ity exhibits, picnics, and attendance at county camps were among the activities sponsored by these demonstration clubs or groups which tended to develop neighborhood loyalty and a more satisfying community life.

APPEALS

One motive that stood out in obtaining the cooperation of farm women in home demonstration work in 1927 was their desire that their homes and their surroundings be made as attractive and as comfortable as possible. According to reports, 71,800 families improved their home surroundings following suggestions made by the cooperative extension service. A larger number, 215,200 families,



FIGURE 10.—Home demonstration agent meeting with representatives of a group of clubs in her county to plan their activities. Approximately 300,000 women were enrolled in 16,000 home demonstration clubs in 1927

reported one or more improvements in methods of clothing the family.

In the various phases of the nutrition and food work both the economic motive and the desire for health exerted an influence in obtaining the cooperation of farm women. There were 240,800 farm families which reported being influenced to change their methods of food preparation, which is primarily the appeal of how the food tastes, and 130,400 undertook some phase of nutrition study and work which dealt primarily with a selection and combination of foods essential in an adequate diet. These two subjects apparently appealed directly to the appetite and the use of food for self-improvement and the maintenance of vigorous health. Records showed that the growing of home gardens appealed to 109,100 women and food preservation to 122,800. Apparently the appeals in these two activities were those of economy and health. Here also an important motive was to increase the family income by the sale of surplus products to purchase

home conveniences affording comfort and happiness for the entire family.

The appeal behind the home health and sanitation work was probably largely a desire to safeguard the health of the family. More than 76,000 farm families brought about some improvement along this line. It is interesting to compare this figure with the figures given for clothing and food preparation.

ORGANIZATION

The home demonstration club or group in each community cooperating with the county home demonstration agent was the center of the organization and progress of the work in 1927. The active support given by these clubs or groups greatly increased the effectiveness of home demonstration work. The trend toward simpler and more practical community programs of extension work evident during the year made it possible for the clubs in the various communities to take more responsibility in planning and carrying out the home demonstration features of such programs. This in turn relieved the county home demonstration agent of much of the responsibility for the local details of the work. Further, the agent was enabled to give more time to developing a county-wide program and to working up interest in previously unorganized sections of the county.

The organization of county home demonstration councils or advisory committees in which the local clubs or groups have representation has been a natural and logical development in recent years. During 1927 the development of such county organization was an important phase of the work in a majority of the States. Over two-thirds of the counties employing home demonstration agents, 661 in all, had such county councils or committees in 1927. These county organizations aided the agents in strengthening the work of the local clubs, in planning the extension program for the county, in furnishing leadership for important lines of work, and in otherwise familiarizing the people of the county with the extension program as it related to all home-making activities. The organization of State associations or councils composed of representatives from the county organizations has followed in several States. Most of these associations met in 1927 in conjunction with the holding of the short course for women at the agricultural college. These State organizations appear to be strengthening public support for home demonstration work. They have brought the rural women of their States into closer touch and sympathy with the agricultural college, have broadened the viewpoint of the rural women and girls, and have served to emphasize the importance of practical and unified county and State plans for home demonstration work.

Out of these local demonstration clubs or groups has come a large force of volunteer workers or leaders in various home demonstration activities. These volunteers in 1927 numbered 44,004 and can be credited with greatly extending the influence of the county home demonstration agents. They took charge of a large number of meetings and demonstrations when it was impracticable for the agent to be present. They helped with community-fair exhibits, community and county tours, achievement-day programs, activities of county camps and short courses, and in giving local publicity to home demon-

stration work. A large percentage of the clubs or groups completed their year's program of work. Many not only reached the goal set when the work was begun but went far beyond it. Increased growth of interest, stronger leadership, and the profitable results of the demonstrations conducted contributed largely to this record. All community organizations were stronger because of the leaders which were developed in the home demonstration clubs or groups.

The organization program outlined by the California Extension Service in reporting on home demonstration work in 1927 is based on the demonstration club or group as the unit of activity and points the way to further progress. This program calls for (1) more club work, (2) more publicity, (3) more economics, (4) more project leaders, (5) more practical community programs of work, and (6) better community meetings.

The development of this type of organization involving the element of volunteer leadership and active responsibility for the promotion of home demonstration work by local clubs or groups has made necessary more specialized and intensive training for both volunteer leaders and home demonstration agents in community organization, the popular presentation of home-economics information, and the direction of extension activities. This need was met in part by training meetings which were held for women and girls active in the work of their clubs. Nearly 10,000 meetings of this character were reported as having been held by county home demonstration agents in connection with the women's clubs, and over 4,000 were held in connection with the girls' clubs. Special intensive training courses in extension organization and methods, usually of one or two weeks' duration, were held for groups of county home demonstration agents either at the State agricultural college or at various district headquarters.

LEADING ACTIVITIES

GROWING THE HOME FOOD SUPPLY

Providing an adequate supply of home-grown foods for the table continued to be a major feature of the extension program for feeding the farm family and safeguarding the family's health. In making suggestions for the proper selection and combination of foods for the daily diet, county home demonstration agents at the same time pointed out how the needed foods could be provided from home sources. Gardens, the poultry flock, and the home dairy, and improvement in the quantity and quality of their products were subjects of active effort by agents generally. In the South a cow, a sow, a garden, and a flock of hens on every farm was an almost universal feature of State extension programs. The food budget and a home production program to fit the budget furnished the basis of appeal in some States. A Colorado slogan, popularizing such an effort read, "Shop in your own back yard and always have a food supply."

On community achievement days in some sections, demonstration dinners largely made up of home-grown food products did double duty in advertising what constitutes an adequate and wholesome diet and how it can be economically provided from home-grown foods. The number of demonstrations reported by county home demonstration agents as having been conducted in relation to food production with gardens, the home poultry flock, and the home dairy was 76,610

for women and 63,373 for girls. As compared with the number of demonstrations in food production, other demonstrations with foods stood as follows: In food preparation, 56,612 by women and 69,248 by girls; in nutrition, 41,092 by women and 50,563 by girls; in food preservation, 39,617 by women and 51,514 by girls. It will be noted that the number of demonstrations reported as having been conducted by girls was larger than the number conducted by women except for food production.

CHILD CARE AND TRAINING

Child care and training received more than ordinary attention in 1927. The interest previously aroused in child feeding tended further to center attention on the rural child. Not only the relation of food but of clothing, posture, surroundings, and facilities for recreation as they affected the development and health of the child were included in home demonstration effort for the year. The idea of a standard of development for the child appeared to appeal to both children and parents. The "keep growing clubs" of the children and the presentation of facts on development standards, on foods, clothing, and care, and on proper training and recreation facilities to groups of mothers were equally popular.

In a number of communities farmers as well as farm women have been regularly enrolled in instruction groups and have carried on the recommended reading in connection with this project.

There has been but little change in the content of the instruction given, but increasing effectiveness of material used, of methods of presentation, and of interpretation of the basic principles concerned in the project are reported.

Parents have expressed great appreciation of the information regarding what constitutes a normal child, what may be expected of a child at the various age periods, and how to distinguish indications of physical and nervous variations from normal well-being. The sending of a monthly letter to young mothers by the New Jersey Extension Service was typical of the effort made to reach those interested in the proper development and care of their children regardless of whether they could attend local group meetings or not. This effort was reflected in many homes in the improved health, vigor, and physical appearance of the children, in the economy, comfort, and attractiveness of their dress, and even in their general behavior and habits of recreation. Whether these results were accomplished with children of 4-H club age (10 to 20 years) or with younger children, such results were found stimulative to other children and to parents observing the improvement.

POPULARIZING APPROPRIATE CLOTHING

Economy, simplicity, and durability as well as attractiveness of dress were emphasized in the clothing work conducted with women and girls. The widespread interest in clothing was revealed by the great popularity of community style shows in which the clothing program in many communities culminated. (Fig. 11.) Such shows were reported as being held in large numbers in practically every State. They served more than any other one thing in clothing work both with women and girls to encourage individual effort and to give this extension activity public recognition. These style shows were

staged, for the most part, as community events and were largely attended not only by the families of the demonstrators but by all the people of the locality. The style show was made the occasion for bringing extension work vividly before the whole community and for emphasizing the results of the careful instruction given by agents and volunteer leaders of the women and girls enrolled in clothing work through long weeks and months of training and preparation. The style show expressed the results of extension work in clothing in terms that both men and women could readily see and understand, and the men in the audiences were found to be fully as appreciative and as impressed as the women.

The wide range of the clothing work was indicated by the various contests, of which the style show was the final phase. Attractive and

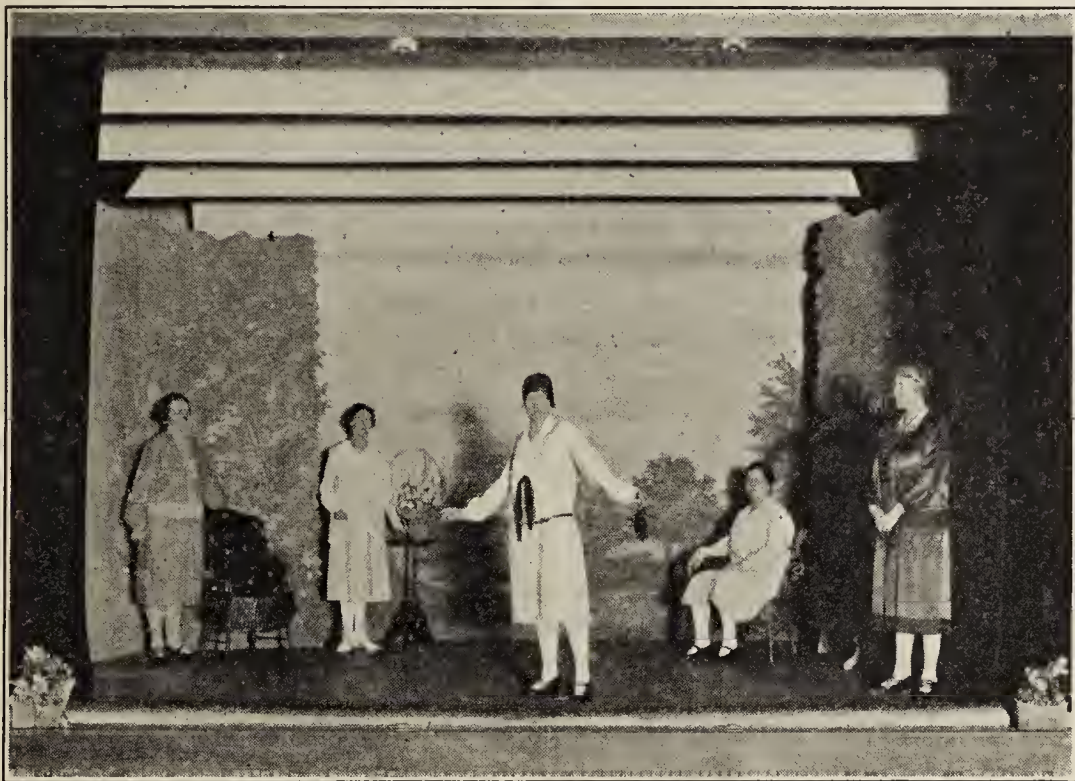


FIGURE 11.—A community style show staged by a home demonstration club. Exhibitions of this kind aided materially in popularizing appropriate clothing for members of the farm family

appropriate clothes for small children, for the schoolgirl, and in a number of instances for the boy of club or school age were included in the contests conducted.

One of the interesting features of clothing work in 1927 was the use of dress outfits in teaching local clubs or groups of women and girls the principles and practices of selecting dress materials and of dress design and construction. There was wide variety in these outfits, which included layettes and outfits suitable for the child of preschool age, of school age, and for the girl of 4-H club age. These outfits were usually made up under the direction of the State clothing specialist and were lent to county home demonstration agents for use at local group meetings either by volunteer leaders or by the agents themselves. As their usefulness was appreciated, similar outfits were made up in many counties exclusively for county use. In some sections when the effort was made to be of assistance to mothers of babies and young children who were not able to attend meetings, sample

layettes and outfits suitable for children of preschool age were made up and lent from home to home. These outfits were used likewise for a variety of other purposes, and samples and directions were given for making attractive luncheon sets, curtains, braided rag rugs, corn-shuck table mats, basketry, bags, and other articles that could be made at home.

HOME IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHED

Under home management the planning and rearrangement of kitchens met with the largest response from rural women. This was due in a large measure to the fact that the kitchen is the room in which the rural woman does a large part of her work. However, this activity was given greater impetus than in the past in 1927 because kitchen-improvement contests were included in the plans for home-management work in many States. The basis of the contest was a score card which took into account the relative improvement made in the kitchens entered in the competition. The proper placing of the furniture and equipment, the adjustment of working surfaces to the proper height, the acquiring of new equipment and conveniences, the refinishing of walls, ceilings, floors, and woodwork, together with the economy with which the improvement was effected, were all considered. Coupled with these improvements, the importance of installing some kind of water-supply system to provide running water was emphasized. The homes having kitchens entered in the contest were visited by the extension agent or by a committee appointed by county home demonstration council or similar organization to check conditions before the contest began and again at the end of the contest period. Prizes were usually awarded by local merchants and business organizations of the county, being for the most part pieces of kitchen equipment or furniture. In the same way that the style show brought public attention to clothing work, the kitchen-improvement contest and county kitchen tours favorably advertised and brought to wide public attention extension results along home-management lines. There were 16,846 kitchens which were completely rearranged and improved as the result of the effort of county home demonstration agents.

HOME SURROUNDINGS BEAUTIFIED

Home beautification and improvement contests or campaigns were among the newer features of home demonstration work in 1927. Living-improvement campaigns, yard-improvement contests, dining-room campaigns, and even hall-porch campaigns were engaged in with much success by rural women. Previously, "Own your own room" clubs for girls, centering around the bedroom and injecting the idea of personal ownership, furnished the chief medium for bringing about more comfortable and attractive homes. These new types of campaigns and contests in their turn, however, have stimulated an even wider interest in making the home more livable and satisfying to the farm family. The underlying motive for this effort is well expressed by a country girl who is quoted in the report of the Virginia Extension Service. She says: "I am not ashamed to invite anyone to our home now. It is as pretty as the homes of our city friends." These campaigns and contests served to demonstrate to larger numbers of people than heretofore suitable furnishing, the best use of what is

already available, how to reclaim old furniture, and how to spend wisely in purchasing furniture and materials that are needed. In the yard-improvement contests, particularly, emphasis was placed on the planting of native trees, shrubs, and vines, or if purchases were made, of plants well adapted to the locality. State specialists in landscape gardening and representatives of local commercial nurseries cooperated and were extremely helpful in aiding county home demonstration agents in giving interested women and girls instruction in planning and making plantings.

MARKETING HOME PRODUCTS

The marketing of home-grown food products and home-manufactured articles by farm women, although small in volume when compared to the total volume of farm products, made a large contribution to the life in many farm homes, since this increased income was in most cases used in the improvement of living conditions. Home demonstration club markets continued to be organized and developed during the year. These were centers where high-quality eggs, poultry, butter, vegetables, fruits, flowers, and homemade bread, cakes, and salad dressing, fruit juices, and preserves were sold. What this source of income means to the farm home is well expressed in the report of the North Carolina Extension Service. A farm woman, one of the winners in the State garden contest said: "My garden, cow, and chickens have almost done away with the grocery bill in our home and the doctor's bills as well. I have sold enough vegetables to pay for all the work hired." In the same report the county home demonstration agent for Anson County says: "The income from poultry products supplies a need that no other crop can. School-books, the greater part of the children's clothing, most of the furniture, and all the extra comforts are purchased with the chicken money." In North Carolina, as in a considerable number of States, car-lot shipments of live poultry were made with success by farm women during the year. North Carolina farm women operated 27 club markets in 1927. County home demonstration agents reported the organization during the year of 171 marketing organizations mainly composed of farm women. These new organizations added to the 157 already in existence made a total of 328 such organizations, the sales of which amounted to nearly \$1,500,000, with an aggregate profit of \$344,542.

COMMUNITY INFLUENCE

Community activities in increasing numbers were reported by county home demonstration agents as a well-defined part of the year's program in 1927. In the early days most community undertakings were planned separately and apart from the rest of the demonstration work and included such activities as the hot school lunch, recreational equipment for the school grounds, rest rooms, or other needed improvements. During 1927 much of the community work reported was a direct outgrowth of demonstrations recently or currently conducted. From the nutrition demonstrations hot school lunches and better community meals developed. Home-management activities showed the need for planned recreation, with the result that community recreation was developed. Home furnishing and the stress laid on attractive surroundings brought about the landscaping

and beautification of the local school grounds and of other community gathering places. In these varied community activities, county home demonstration agents were aided greatly by the support and cooperation given by local business firms, women's clubs, manufacturers, doctors, school superintendents, and editors of newspapers. The report of the Kentucky Extension Service contains the following comment in the interest of developing community recreational activities:

Community activities such as plays, pageants, and parties, are revealing undiscovered talent. Two counties gave pageants at their annual meetings. The Jefferson County recreational program has revealed artists, musicians, and dramatic talent in large measure. Some of the stunts given at annual meetings and camps are so original and cleverly enacted that I should hate to see our staff try to compete. All the women need is encouragement and opportunity to develop the abilities and talents which have never been recognized even by themselves.

RECREATION

Recognition of the need by rural women of relaxation and recreation was indicated in the reports of county home demonstration agents for 1927. Short units of recreation activities such as relaxing exercises and simple games were introduced along with the educational features of training meetings. In a number of States the services of some one trained in recreation instruction was obtained to teach simple games for indoor and outdoor purposes to home demonstration agents. These in turn were passed on to the home demonstration clubs for community use not only in connection with the educational activities but on such occasions as festival days and picnics.

An advanced development in this field is the recreation institute of St. Louis County, Minn. This institute is a 2-day meeting devoted to the training of local leaders, one man and one woman from a given community, in recreation activities. During 1927, 64 recreation managers appointed by their communities were represented at this institute. The leaders present reported widespread use of games, music, pantomimes, and other forms of recreation used in their respective communities during the previous winter.

Camps for farm women with both recreational and educational features increased in number in 1927. (Fig. 12.) County home demonstration agents reported that 472 of these camps were held in 1927. Most of these camps were on a 1-county basis. In a few instances two or more counties joined forces for a single camp. Approximately one-third of the time was spent in relaxation, one-third in recreation, and one-third in an educational program. Letters from farm women received after the holding of these camps expressed keen appreciation of their value. The relief from housekeeping duties, together with the opportunity for extended social intercourse with other farm women, was as much appreciated as the program itself by those attending.

Most of the camps were continued for three days, from Tuesday noon to Friday noon, inclusive. In practically all the camps the women members did no cooking or dishwashing. The average cost to each person was approximately \$1 to \$1.50 per day. In most counties it was deemed advisable to have camps only if adequate housing and sleeping facilities were available. Visitors were allowed in most camps for one-half day only, children as a rule being excluded except on that occasion.

In most camps an adequately trained recreational leader was available for the entire period of the camp. Of the time allotted to rest a considerable amount was spent by the women, not in physical resting but in such mentally resting activities as bird hikes, fishing, amateur drawing and painting, basket making, leather work, and such other activities as had long been desired by these women but for which no time had ever seemed available. There were approximately 30 to 50 women to a camp. As a rule they were women who had had some experience in home demonstration work and from whom future activity and leadership were expected. In a few States large district camps for the entire farm family were held and were attended by several hundred families.

Interest was aroused at these camps in the designing and making of various articles such as rugs, gloves and other leather articles, baskets



FIGURE 12.—Rural women learning a simple outdoor game at a county camp. In 1927, 472 camps for rural women, featuring both recreation and education, were held with the aid of home demonstration agents

of native materials, feather fans, and articles from native woods. Many women attending the camps undertook afterwards, with the assistance of their home demonstration agents, the production of similar articles of standardized design and quality for sale.

EXTENSION COOPERATION

Home demonstration work was strengthened by the cooperation given by county agricultural agents and agricultural specialists during the year. Such cooperation was given by extension engineers in regard to installing running water in the house, planning and remodeling houses, and the adjustment and care of sewing machines, gas engines, and the like; by gardening, poultry, and dairy specialists in relation to food production and nutrition; by specialists in landscape garden-

ing in relation to the beautification of home grounds; by marketing specialists in the sale of home products; and by extension sociologists in relation to child care and training and community activities. This cooperative work showed decided improvement over that of previous years in planning and execution. Objectives were more clearly understood by all concerned, plans for carrying out the work were more definite, and the follow-up activities were more effective.

County agricultural agents cooperated effectively in counties provided with home demonstration agents and, likewise, made valuable contributions to the work in counties where no home demonstration agent had as yet been employed. To cooperate with home-economics specialists from the colleges and with the farm women of their counties in organizing local home demonstration groups or clubs, a larger number of volunteer leaders in local extension activities were enlisted through the efforts of county agricultural agents. A greater number of clothing demonstrations than of any other kind of demonstration were reported as having been conducted by women and girls, 12,270 having been conducted by women and 35,987 by girls, these being, respectively, volunteer leaders—one-sixth and one-fourth of the total number of clothing demonstrations reported by both agricultural and home demonstration agents. County agricultural agents reported 3,360 home-management demonstrations conducted by volunteer women leaders. There were 2,108 demonstrations in house furnishing conducted by volunteer women leaders and 3,927 by girl volunteer leaders reported by the agricultural agents. In food preparation 7,299 demonstrations conducted by girl volunteer leaders were reported by the men agents, and 4,995 demonstrations in food preservation were reported as having been conducted by girl volunteers. Nutrition demonstrations conducted by volunteer women numbered 2,751 and health demonstrations conducted by girl volunteers numbered 1,813. The interest shown by county agricultural agents in activities naturally strengthened the support for home demonstration work and prepared the way for its more effective organization in counties not yet employing a home demonstration agent. Wherever possible the county agricultural agent aroused interest in obtaining the services of a well-trained home demonstration agent in the county.

PUBLIC CONTACTS

Home demonstration agents in 1927 made wider contacts with the public, using to a greater extent than before the cooperation given by the press and by other organizations. The effort on the part of agents to obtain press notice of demonstrations and other activities conducted by farm women and girls was given decided encouragement in most States. (Fig. 13.) Where possible, extension editors gave agents instruction and suggestions in the preparation of suitable news items. In some States intensive training in news writing was given to agents in connection with State short courses and agents' conferences. Thought was directed by State administrators of the work toward developing features of news value in the various lines of work such as style shows, kitchen-improvement contests, and achievement days. These events were well covered by the local press and aroused much interest in the home demonstration program. County home

demonstration agents reported the preparation of 68,946 news items regarding their work in 1927.

Cooperation with such agencies as the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Red Cross was most effective in 1927 because of a better mutual understanding of the objectives of each organization and of the effective use of available time. Likewise effective relations with local merchants and other commercial agencies was noted in the 1927 reports. Merchants showed that they had learned that home demonstration work leads farm women to recognize basic values in merchandise. They gave hearty support and cooperation in offering information, lending supplies, and allowing groups of farm women to visit their stores to inspect their wares. Home demonstration agents saw the value of having the merchants understand



FIGURE 13.—Home demonstration agent conferring with a newspaper editor. Editors of local newspapers have aided greatly in extending the home-improvement effects in their counties

the principles represented in high-quality products as recommended by the extension service, so that the merchants would have such products available and be able to meet the local demand. Such cooperation made for mutual good will and opened the way for still further possibilities of helpful coordination of effort.

Cooperation with nationally known commercial concerns during the year was of importance both in volume and scope of activity. State administrators used discrimination in handling such cooperative activity, and as a result practically every instance of cooperation by home demonstration agents has been met by the representatives of the commercial field on a satisfactory basis. Many State administrators have established the policy that the State home demonstration office will recommend to home demonstration agent counties the services of companies that have proved their worth by conducting in detail before the State home demonstration staff the demonstrations and lectures that they propose to present before farm women.

The Illinois State leader comments upon such cooperation as follows:

Another development has been the satisfactory cooperation which the specialists have obtained from commercial concerns. We have established definite standards which are adhered to and we do not have dealings with any organizations or firms that do not care to meet these standards.

The field of cooperation already established includes recreational training and manufacturers of musical instruments, laundering products, dyes, sewing machines, furniture, bedding, household linens, household equipment, cloth yardage, ready-made clothing, underwear, corsets and brassières, and footwear. Each year additional companies offer such service, and the precedent of high-type educational service devoid of any suggestion of direct advertising of brands has made

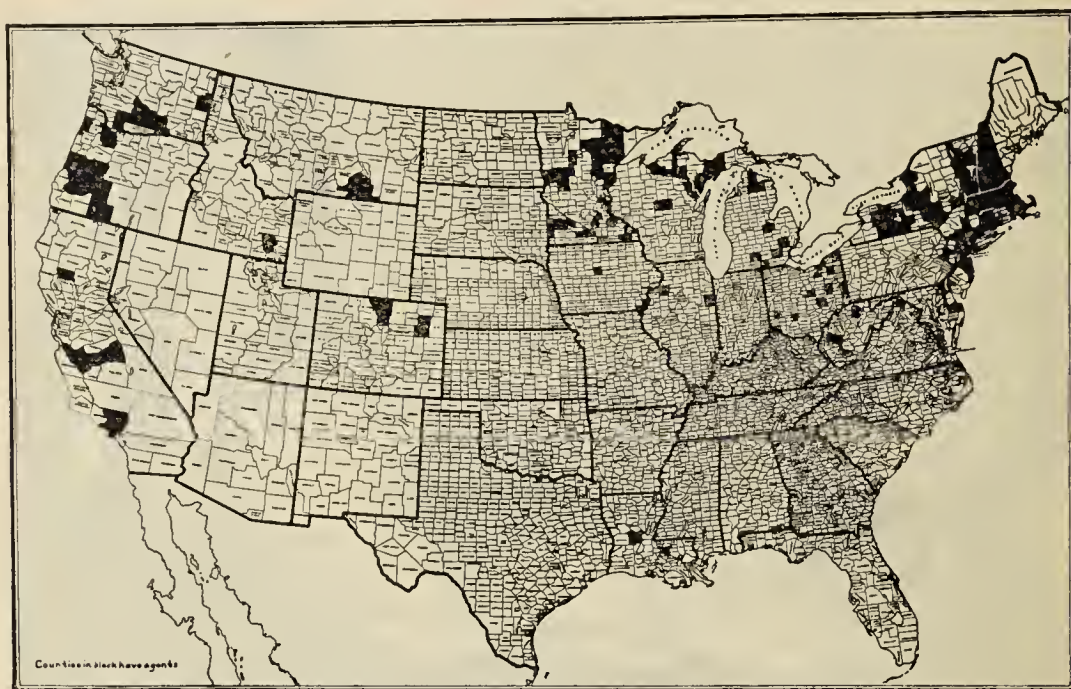


FIGURE 14.—Counties having county boys' and girls' club agents on July 1, 1927

possible a relationship which has operated to the advantage of farm women, the extension service, and commercial agencies alike.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

Four-H club work for rural boys and girls in 1927 made gains in quantity and quality consistent with its steady progress in the last decade. (Fig. 14.) This progress in 4-H club work is recognized as being due in a large measure to the sound educational and economic principles upon which the work was based by the pioneers in the movement. The deserved public recognition which club work has received since its inception took especially effective form in 1927 in the support given to the Capper-Ketcham bill, which provided for additional funds and personnel needed to expand club work. This bill had the active support of all organizations interested in the welfare of the rural boy and girl.

The total enrollment reported was 619,712 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21. Of these, 64.4 per cent completed all phases of their work as compared with 62.8 per cent completing in 1926 out

of an enrollment of 586,156. The total number of result demonstrations conducted by those enrolled was 776,029, which was approximately 50 per cent of all demonstrations conducted in improved farm and home practices or as many as were conducted by their parents and neighbors. These young people, like their seniors, met together regularly to discuss their problems and to plan how they might better serve their immediate communities. There were 44,188 local 4-H clubs or groups in 1927, which was a considerable increase over the number of 4-H clubs reported in 1926. Reports showed also a corresponding increase in the number of local men and women who



FIGURE 15.—Delegates to the national 4-H club camp visiting Mount Vernon. The national club conference and camp made noteworthy progress in establishing standards for 4-H club work

served as volunteer local leaders in order that the boys and girls of their respective communities might have the benefits of 4-H club work.

ORGANIZATION

The general organization of boys' and girls' 4-H club work remained practically the same as in the immediately preceding years. However, some noteworthy progress was made in establishing standards for 4-H club work. This progress was made possible through the State club leaders' meetings held in connection with the first national club encampment on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, June 16 to 23, 1927. (Fig. 15.)

Out of this conference emerged a clearer conception of objectives on the part of the leaders of the club movement. During the conferences of the State leaders in June, 1927, 4-H club ideals and their relation to one another were considered. As a result, the following brief statement of the main objectives of 4-H club work was approved

by the conference: (1) To afford young people opportunity to do something worth while and to stimulate their interest in community progress, (2) to assist them to improve farm and home practices, (3) to teach pride in occupation, (4) to give training in agriculture and home economics, (5) to develop appreciation of nature, (6) to teach cooperation, (7) to develop rural leadership, (8) to give vision, and (9) to develop men and women.

A club pledge and a club motto for use throughout the United States were also adopted by the State leaders. Steps were taken to standardize other phases of the club organization to bring about a common understanding and support of the work as a national movement in the interests of rural youth.

STUDIES

In organizing young people in 4-H club work, leaders have found it necessary to study the factors that make for the best development of the work. Consequently, in a number of States, studies of various phases of the work were encouraged. Several important studies of the organization and demonstration features of the work were started in the educational and sociological departments of several of the leading colleges of the country during the year. Although some studies along similar lines had already been made, these later studies made under scientific supervision promise to point the way to greater efficiency in reaching farm youth and in placing the demonstration work on a more effective basis.

As a result of some of these studies, more effort is being made to strengthen the club organization by encouraging young people to express their own views, to study all the facts, and to make decisions in keeping with their own findings. At the national 4-H club encampment during 1927 the conference method proved very successful in stimulating interest and enlarging the viewpoint regarding the responsibility of a 4-H club member in community affairs. The studies already made indicate that 4-H club work can play an even more effective part in developing cooperative effort and the qualities of citizenship that make for progress in rural affairs.

LITERATURE

For several years the need for a national publication for 4-H club leaders was felt by those engaged in the work. However, it was not until 1927 that the United States Department of Agriculture initiated such a publication entitled, "Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Leader." This publication has given impetus to the popularizing of 4-H club work throughout the United States. News writing in the form of circular letters and news sheets, especially from the county extension offices, has increased considerably and has been a valuable aid in encouraging young people to work toward higher standards of achievement in all farm and home demonstrations under way.

Another phase of club literature receiving emphasis during 1927 was that prepared for the use of volunteer local leaders. It was believed that the volunteer local club leader should be given enough assistance by means of training conferences and especially prepared literature to make him feel amply equipped to handle all matters concerning the local club group. A survey made in 1927 showed that a majority of the States recognized the value of special literature

for the local leaders and were making rapid progress in preparing short, helpful circulars regarding methods of conducting the work for the use of the local leader. As a result a marked improvement was noted in the quality of demonstration work in those States giving such additional assistance to their local leaders.

WORK WITH THE OLDER BOY AND GIRL

That more young people of advanced club age were actively participating in 4-H club work was one of the gratifying findings from the 1927 reports. For several years a careful study has been under way to determine ways of meeting the needs of these young people and interesting them in the more advanced phases of junior extension work. In 1927, in a majority of the States, there was a noticeable increase in the average age of those enrolled. Moreover, most of the literature published during the year made ample provision for this group. As a result these young people made substantial progress in their farm and home demonstration work. One of the most successful club activities undertaken was the leadership project. Not only did the young people engaged in this project excel in their own demonstrations, but they were active in enlisting other young people in such work and thereby contributed largely to the increase in the club enrollment during 1927.

The father-and-son partnership plan in Minnesota was one of the most interesting club developments during 1927. Realizing that there were a large number of the older club members who had had a number of years' experience in regular, organized boys' clubs but who had now reached the age when they should be assuming a certain amount of responsibility in their chosen vocation of farming, the State leaders formulated an advanced club project in farm management. This project is planned on a father-and-son partnership basis. Before work is begun under this project the requirements are thoroughly explained, and both father and son sign a contract specifying the responsibilities assumed by each. Through this partnership plan young people develop an active interest in the farm business, a greater sense of responsibility, and a happy relationship with their parents.

USE OF RADIO

During 1927 the field meeting, the club tour, the demonstration team, the county and State camp, the individual and group contest, the week at the State agricultural college, the exhibit, the achievement day at the completion of the year's work, and the use made of radio all proved effective means in raising the standards of the demonstrations conducted in farming and home making, in encouraging others to undertake similar phases of work, and in bringing young people so engaged into contact with the finer aspects of farm life. Of these agencies, the wider and more varied use of radio was a promising development. Although in previous years club leaders had recognized the value of the radio in giving instruction regarding recommended farm and home practices and other phases of club work, it was not until 1927 that State club leaders used the radio in demonstrating to local volunteer leaders and club members scattered throughout their States how to conduct the local club meeting, how to plan a long-time club program, and how to carry on other essential phases of the work. The outstanding success of the music memory

contests conducted over the radio gives promise of similar success in demonstrating methods of doing club work.

RECREATION

The importance of recreation as a part of the 4-H club program was given emphasis at the first national club camp held in Washington, June 16 to 21, 1927. At this camp several of the leading authorities on recreation demonstrated to the young people and club leaders in attendance those games and exercises most needed by country youth. In addition, during 1927, the Playground and Recreation Association of America and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor generously assigned several of their specialists in recreation to work largely with 4-H club boys and girls. As a result during 1927 special impetus was given to the recreation program as a part of the all-round development of the rural boy and girl.

The relation of recreation to health was especially emphasized, and the playing of suitable games as a feature of the programs of local 4-H clubs was encouraged. The holding of social events and public meetings by these local clubs aided materially in the social development of club members as well as providing healthful recreation. Increased emphasis was placed on such forms of individual and group recreation as the reading of suitable books, the enjoyment of good music, and the study of native birds, their habits and songs.

DEMONSTRATION TRENDS

Demonstration trends in 4-H club work are indicated in Table 9, which show the number of demonstrations completed by boys and by girls in each of the 10 leading lines of work in 1927 as compared with the number of demonstrations conducted in 1926.

TABLE 9.—*Demonstrations completed by boys and by girls in 4-H clubs in 10 leading lines of work, 1926 and 1927*

Boys			Girls		
Project	Demonstrations		Project	Demonstrations	
	1926	1927		1926	1927
Swine.....	22, 030	28, 420	Clothing.....	133, 276	145, 913
Poultry.....	23, 156	24, 933	Food preparation.....	73, 827	81, 012
Corn.....	20, 646	21, 428	Food preservation.....	56, 327	59, 979
Dairy cattle.....	14, 025	16, 877	Home health and sanitation.....	37, 199	50, 955
Home gardens.....	11, 642	12, 210	Nutrition.....	35, 476	47, 765
Cotton.....	17, 463	10, 434	Home gardens.....	41, 180	43, 511
Potatoes.....	8, 237	9, 510	Poultry.....	29, 574	31, 823
Nutrition.....	3, 595	6, 686	House furnishings.....	24, 719	29, 893
Beef cattle.....	6, 124	6, 007	Home grounds.....	23, 590	28, 485
Home health and sanitation.....	3, 658	5, 397	Home management.....	10, 173	13, 765

The largest number of demonstrations completed in any one project was 145,913, by girls, in clothing (fig. 16), and the gain in the number of demonstrations in 1927 over that in 1926 was 12,637. However, the total number of demonstrations completed by girls in relation to foods and nutrition, which included work in projects of nutrition, food preservation, food preparation, and food production with home gardens and poultry, was 264,090, an aggregate increase in 1927 over 1926 of 27,706 demonstrations.

There was a marked increase in the number of demonstrations in nutrition and health activities by both boys and girls. It is evident in view of the increases in the number of demonstrations conducted that the idea of improved physical development and the maintenance of health makes a strong appeal to rural young people and that even greater gains in this direction may be looked for in the future.

In all home-making activities the emphasis placed upon a high standard of work resulted in a decided improvement in the quality of work exhibited. One of the most interesting trends in 4-H home-

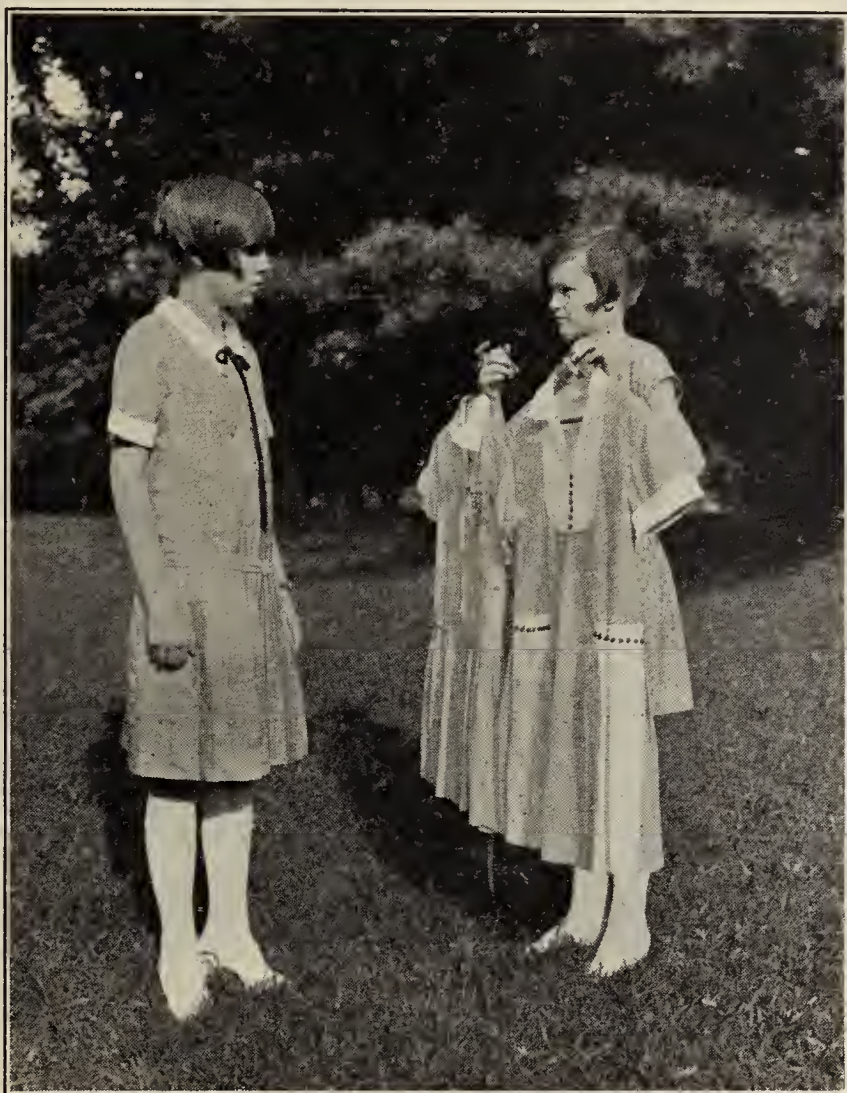


FIGURE 16.—A clothing club member showing the dresses made by her to another girl. There were 145,913 girls enrolled in 4-H clothing work in 1927

making club work during 1927 was that in relation to home-management activities. Almost every plan for food preparation, canning, clothing, and room-improvement work now includes some phase of home management so adapted that the club girl is enabled to work in happy partnership with her mother and have a real share of the home responsibility. Therein 4-H home making club work is becoming a force in rural America in establishing those ideals and wholesome family relationships that make for a contented and progressive home life.

The changes in the number of demonstrations conducted by boys with crops and livestock reflected in the main the fluctuations in agri-

cultural production in 1927. Under livestock there was an increase of 6,390 demonstrations in swine production in 1927 as compared with 1926, whereas the number of demonstrations with beef cattle was slightly less in 1927 than in 1926. Dairying showed an increase of 2,852 demonstrations completed by boys, and the increase in demonstrations conducted by boys with poultry was 1,777.

Under crops the most marked fluctuation in the number of demonstrations in 1927 as compared with the number in 1926 was in demonstrations with cotton. There was a decrease of 7,029 in the number of cotton demonstrations completed. This decrease without question directly reflected the lower prices prevailing for cotton and the effort in progress to decrease the general cotton acreage for the year. The



FIGURE 17.—A dairy club member and his purebred heifer. The opportunity which the 4-H club affords the farm boy or girl to conduct his own individual enterprise and obtain a profit from his effort has a strong appeal

corn, potato, and home-garden projects showed moderate increases in the number of demonstrations completed by boys.

The projects in house furnishings and the beautification of home grounds showed substantial increases in the number of demonstrations completed in 1927 as compared with the number completed in 1926. The increase in house furnishings demonstrations was 5,174 and that in beautification of home grounds was 4,895. The increase in the number of demonstrations in home management was 3,592.

The forestry project in which, because of its newness, only 730 demonstrations were completed by 4-H club members in 1926, was credited with 2,192 completed demonstrations in 1927, or more than three times as many as in 1926.

APPEALS AND RESULTS

The number of demonstrations conducted in the various lines of 4-H club work in 1927 continued to reveal the strength of various

types of appeal in interesting young people in club activities. (Fig. 17.) The main enrollment in crops and livestock projects was in projects connected with those crops or kinds of livestock which could be easily segregated and the individual returns from which could be easily determined. For example, the 4-H club member can raise a pig or a pen of poultry or cultivate a patch of corn, cotton, or potatoes and easily determine the proceeds resulting from his individual effort. On the other hand, there are many crops such as wheat, oats, or hay, which are fully as important as corn, cotton, or potatoes from the standpoint of acreage and the number of farmers growing them. These crops, however, can not be so conveniently segregated into small patches nor can the costs be kept separately so that the club members can readily determine and obtain the financial returns from their efforts. In consequence, as in previous years, the enrollment of 4-H club members completing work in crops exclusive of corn, cotton, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and truck crops, was 800 demonstrations or less per crop. In those crops in which the 4-H club member had an opportunity to satisfy the desire for ownership by conducting his own individual enterprise and obtaining the profit from his efforts, the total number of 4-H club members completing their work was, for corn, 22,290; cotton, 10,815; potatoes, 10,387; sweet potatoes, 2,817; and truck crops, 2,099. The acreage involved in these demonstrations was, for corn, 40,952 acres; cotton, 13,068 acres; potatoes, 4,211 acres; sweet potatoes, 1,573 acres; peanuts, 2,139 acres; and truck crops, 1,143 acres.

The number of enrollments in livestock demonstrations corresponded closely with the size of the animal, the investment required, and the time that it took to obtain returns from it. This is indicated by the following enrollment figures for 4-H club members completing work with various kinds of livestock: With poultry, 56,756; with swine, 30,945; with dairy animals, 23,076; with beef animals, 7,012; and with sheep, 4,461. This enrollment in terms of individual animals was as follows: Poultry, 1,465,353 birds; swine, 68,116; dairy animals, 26,079; beef animals, 9,092; and sheep, 18,278.

In relation to demonstrations in clothing, house furnishings, and beautification of home grounds, the appeals to the 4-H club member undoubtedly were those of personal attractiveness and attractive surroundings. This is in accord with the fact that the desire to possess a pleasing personality gains prominence during the adolescent period. The enrollment of 4-H club members completing these projects was, for clothing, 146,181; for house furnishing, 30,024; and for beautification of home grounds, 29,824. In clothing, the total number of garments made was 473,258.

The relation of personal appearance to health as well as the desire for good health itself was without doubt a factor in the results obtained in the nutrition and health program. The enrollment of 4-H club members completing these activities was 54,451 for nutrition and 56,352 for home health and sanitation.

The enrollment in food production with home gardens and poultry, food preservation, and food preparation was apparently in a large measure a response to natural interest in home making on the part of the adolescent girl, although the enrollment in home gardens and poultry without doubt was stimulated equally by the economic appeal. The enrollment of 4-H club members completing these

projects was, for home gardens, 55,721; for food preservation, 60,399; and for food preparation, 81,903. The number of girls completing the poultry project was 31,823. In home gardens, club members grew 52,425 bushels of produce, and in the food-preservation project 2,617,718 pounds of vegetables, fruits, meats, and fish were canned and preserved by club members.

These results of the demonstrations, although gratifying from the standpoint of production, give only a partial idea of the amount and type of work accomplished through the 4-H clubs. The creation in boys and girls of a justifiable satisfaction and pride in rural life, the development of a cooperative and altruistic spirit and a broadened vision of the opportunities and responsibilities of citizenship have been likewise products of the club program for improving the agri-

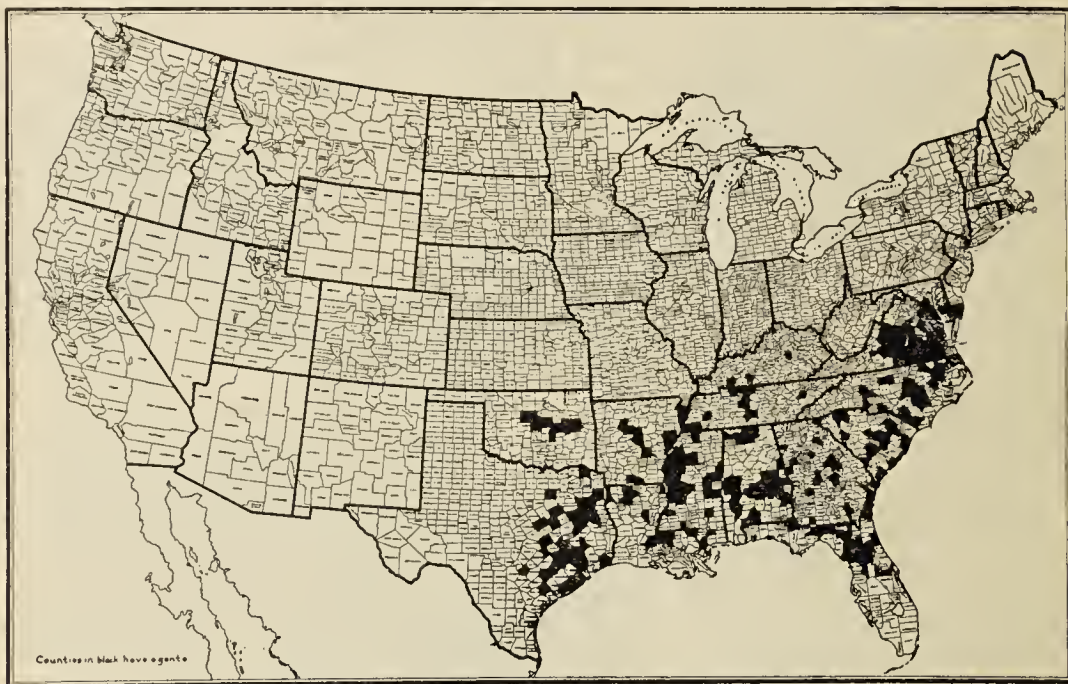


FIGURE 18.—Counties having negro extension agents in 1927

cultural and home life of rural America. The club meeting, the program, the demonstration, the recreational and social features of club work, the contact with outstanding men and women, and the attainment of club goals established by 4-H members all have contributed to the development of the boys and girls themselves and at the same time have brought about the substantial improvement in agriculture and home making reported in 1927.

EXTENSION WORK WITH NEGROES

The cooperative extension service continued to recognize the importance of the negro farmer and his family to southern agriculture through its general program for agricultural improvement in the South and the activities of its force of 277 local negro men and women agents. (Fig. 18.) The more important problems of the negro farmer with which extension agents dealt were those of insufficient food and feed grown at home, lack of diversification in production, losses in soil fertility because of erosion, and difficulty in obtaining capital for farm operations on terms encouraging longer periods of tenancy

or leading to eventual farm ownership. In relation to the home, extension agents were active in aiding negro farm families to improve their diet, clothing, and housing, to take adequate sanitary precautions, to obtain or improvise comforts and conveniences tending to make farm life more attractive, and to provide better schooling and recreational facilities for the children. Approximately 114,842 demonstrations in improved farming and farm living were completed in 1927 by negro farmers and their families, with the assistance of extension agents, as object lessons in the community.

SATISFYING HOME LIFE EMPHASIZED

The whole trend of cooperative extension work among negroes in 1927, regardless of the particular problem dealt with, was toward a



FIGURE 19.—Negro farmer and his family working on plantings around their home. A more satisfying home life was the underlying motive in all extension work with negro farmers and their families in 1927

more satisfying home life. (Fig. 19.) More home-grown food and feed were urged on the score of a better-nourished family and improved health. The income from cash crops released by the growing of more of the home food supply and that resulting from improved methods of producing and marketing cash crops was directed toward necessities, conveniences, and comforts that would tend to improve farm life. Instruction was given in home management, house furnishings, and matters of dress. Home health and sanitation were emphasized in order to bring about personal cleanliness and protection from disease. Home ownership was the culmination of extension effort with many negro farm families during the year.

THE HOME FOOD SUPPLY

No necessity was more thoroughly impressed upon the negro farm family than that of providing an adequate supply of home-grown food. Home gardens were easily the most prolific source of family

food supply and the home poultry flock was a close second. There were 14,407 demonstrations with home gardens completed by adults in 1927 and 15,279 by negro boys and girls. With poultry there were 9,852 demonstrations completed by adults and 9,184 by boys and girls. The large majority of these demonstrations with home gardens and poultry were conducted by women and girls, but the records show that a substantial number of men and boys actively cooperated.

The preservation of vegetables, fruits, and meats for winter use supplementing home gardening was a major line of activity, 8,730 demonstrations being completed by women in 1927 and 10,107 by girls. These demonstrations by negro women and girls constituted about one-fifth of the total number completed in food preservation in 1927 in the entire country. Food-preparation demonstrations leading to the preparation of more wholesome and appetizing foods were a close second, there being 7,417 completed by negro women and 9,395 by negro girls. The relation of the food supply to health was emphasized through 4,766 nutrition demonstrations by women and 6,187 by boys and girls. The idea of "eating for health" evidently made an especial appeal to the negro boy and girl in 1927.

Contributing to the family income, as well as providing a more adequate food supply, hogs, dairy cattle, and sweet potatoes received a large share of extension attention and supplemented the home garden and poultry flock as sources of home-grown food supplies.

GROWING FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

To supplement the growing of the home food supplies, negro farmers were urged to grow as much as possible of the needed feed for their livestock. Demonstrations in growing corn, oats, soy beans, cowpeas, and peanuts consequently were carried on in large numbers. In sections where the growing of feed crops has become the general practice there has been a marked increase in the quantity and quality of livestock kept. This has been due without question to continuous extension effort to bring about the production on each farm of the feed needed for the livestock kept.

The results obtained in Rusk County, Tex., in 1927 are typical of this phase of extension activity. The report on this county reads:

A series of community meetings was held among the negro farmers and one county-wide meeting on this particular project. Demonstrations were given in proper preparation of plots, seed selection, intensive and proper cultivation, and all activities pertaining to the feed crops in their respective seasons.

Reports received in December showed that those who cooperated in this project were not buying any feed whatever. A common scene during the latter part of 1926 was to see 40 to 50 wagons at a time loading feed from cars and hauling it to their farms. The majority of negro farmers of this county produced sufficient feed in 1927 to carry them through the year.

As might be expected, corn was the feed crop most widely grown by negro farmers. Mississippi reports the interest in improved corn production greatly stimulated by the 3-acre corn-growing contest conducted in that State. Similar contests in other States effectively reenforced the influence of the demonstrations conducted. There were 3,677 demonstrations in improved corn production completed by negro farmers in 1927, being approximately one-seventh of the total number conducted in the entire country during the year.

Corn growing in particular appealed to negro farm boys, 4,843 corn-production demonstrations having been completed by them. The following record reported for Baldwin County, Ga., is typical of the results obtained with boys:

The eight boys in the corn club making the highest yield were Sam Wright, 60 bushels; Oscar Wright, 57 bushels; Linton Wright, 50 bushels; Theodus Brown, 48 bushels; Thomas Dixon, 46 bushels; Thomas Bechon, 46 bushels; John Temple, 42 bushels; Thomas John, 42 bushels. The total number of bushels raised by these club boys was 391. The average yield per acre was $48\frac{7}{8}$ bushels for the club boys as against 17 bushels, the average yield per acre of farmers in Baldwin County.



FIGURE 20.—Negro peanut-club members in their demonstration field. There were 1,590 negro farm boys and girls enrolled in peanut clubs in 1927

Cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, and other legumes were grown extensively as feed crops and for soil improvement. Demonstrations by negro farmers with peanuts constituted one-half of the total number of demonstrations with peanuts completed in 1927, and those of negro farmers with cowpeas constituted more than one-half of the total number with cowpeas. (Fig. 20.)

Hog production to promote the home meat supply and increase the cash income was encouraged by extension workers. Assistance was

given negro farmers in improving their breeding stock, feeding, curing of meat, and marketing hogs. There were 1,986 demonstrations in hog production completed by negro farmers in 1927. Pig clubs were especially popular with negro farm boys, 2,396 demonstrations being conducted by them.

An example of the development in hog production is found in Houston and Peach Counties, Ga. There, with the cooperation of the local extension board and farmers of the section, the negro extension agent, serving in both counties, has aided in holding annually for the last 10 years a home-cured meat show. An average of 525 pieces of breakfast bacon and hams has been put on exhibition each year by farmers and club members. There has been a gradual increase and improve-



FIGURE 21.—Cottonseed cleaner owned cooperatively by a club of negro farmers. The planting of pure seed and cooperation in community standardization of varieties in cotton production have been emphasized by extension agents working with negro farmers

ment in hogs each year. The scrub has been supplanted by the pure-bred or high-grade hog, and better care has been given hogs in this section. The quality of the meat put on exhibition has been better each year. Last year one club member sold \$367.80 worth of hogs, and 12 ribbons for meat displayed were won by raisers of hogs in the two counties.

CASH CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

Improved production of cash crops and livestock reenforced the program for growing adequate food and feed supplies and greatly encouraged thrift and more efficient farming methods on the part of negro farmers. Particularly valuable was the assistance given by extension workers in the standardization, grading, and cooperative selling of crops.

In cotton production the most serious problems were those of getting farmers to plant pure seed and to cooperate in the community standardization of varieties. (Fig. 21.) Effort was directed in the main

toward showing the increase in yield obtainable from pure seed and the higher price obtained per bale where community standardization was effected. The proper use of fertilizers, the growing of soil-improving crops before and after cotton, and improved methods of cultivation also were emphasized in the demonstrations conducted by both men and boys. In particular the practice of turning under green cotton stalks and other refuse on the land in the fall immediately after picking was more widely adopted by negro farmers owing to extension influence. This practice served the several purposes of preserving the natural fertility of the soil, conserving the fall and winter rainfall, and utilizing labor and work stock otherwise idle at this season. There were 2,855 production demonstrations in cotton completed by adult farmers and 2,369 by negro boys enrolled in the cotton clubs. Contests in cotton production for adult farmers as well as club members were conducted in a number of States and brought extension effort in cotton production to wider public attention.

The development of small dairy herds by negro farmers made marked progress in 1927. The establishment of condenseries has aided greatly in promoting dairying in the South, and negro farmers are participating in the development of the dairy industry to a considerable degree. For example, the local milk company of Starkville, Oktibbeha County, Miss., in 1927 had 1,275 patrons supplying milk daily, of which 501 were negroes.

A number of groups of negro farmers from surrounding counties were encouraged by extension agents to visit Starkville to see Oktibbeha County farmers receive checks for their milk. These visiting farmers were so strongly impressed that many of them prepared to go into the dairy business on a small scale. There were 4,232 result demonstrations with dairy cattle completed by negro farmers in 1927.

Eggs and poultry were a source of considerable cash income as well as adding to the food supply of negro families in 1927. Extension agents were particularly helpful in aiding in the profitable disposal of surplus eggs and poultry by cooperative shipments and through other marketing channels. An example of such assistance was reported in Lowndes County, Ala., where six carloads of chickens and turkeys were shipped cooperatively for the Thanksgiving Day and Christmas markets, bringing a total of \$24,202. Of this amount, \$21,781 was paid to negro farmers.

The poultry clubs of negro boys and girls were especially popular and received support from banks, chambers of commerce, educational institutions, and private individuals. Through loans made by local banks in two counties in Georgia in 1927, 90 dozen purebred eggs were purchased and a dozen each turned over to as many club girls. These eggs were placed in the hands of the 4-H club girls with the understanding that the loans were to be paid back in the form of one rooster and one pullet from each setting of eggs. According to the agreement, the girls have completed their demonstrations, turned over to the banks the chickens promised, and each one now has a stock of purebred chickens. At a local fair 50 of these girls had on exhibition 200 purebred chickens valued at \$1.50 each. The work in these two counties shows that the poultry clubs are aiding in interesting negro boys and girls in profitable farming.

SOIL BUILDING

The prevention of soil erosion was emphasized by extension agents. In many counties the agents gave instruction in the use of a simple farm level in laying out terraces to stop soil washing. The growing of winter cover crops preferably legumes, for soiling purposes was recommended. The judicious use of fertilizers with cash crops as a means of improving the yield and maintaining fertility was still another phase of the soil-building program.

Referring to the work in terracing, the Texas report says:

The demonstrations held made it easier to induce negro farmers to terrace their land. In one county alone as a result seven Martin ditchers and seven levels were purchased. More than 2,000 acres of land were terraced in that county during the year.

On 2,163 farms terraces were constructed by negro farmers in 1927. On 2,551 farms cover or other green-manure crops were plowed under for the first time. On 8,339 farms improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer were adopted.

CLOTHING

Extension agents met with a wide response to their efforts to aid negro women and girls in the selection, making, and remodeling of clothing for themselves and other members of their families. Especially helpful was the assistance given by agents in the operation of sewing machines. Many women who owned machines had never received adequate instruction in using them. Both women and girls showed the keenest appreciation of instruction enabling them to dress economically and at the same time attractively. Successful clothing work often led to a desire to improve the home furnishings and the grounds about the home. The popularity of clothing work was shown by the fact that there were 7,475 demonstrations with clothing completed by negro women and 12,529 by girls.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

Home improvement met with a ready response in those communities where negro women and girls had become interested in better food and clothing practices and were adding to their household income from the sale of surplus garden and poultry products. Improved equipment was obtained, more attention was paid to the selection and arrangement of furniture and other furnishings, and the grounds around many homes were cleaned and planted to lawns, flowers, and shrubs. The range in home improvement varied from whitewashing and adding inexpensive furnishing to 1-room cabins to the building and equipping of modern bungalows. How even the simplest of homes is capable of improvement is illustrated by the following description of improvements made by one demonstration:

Her house had never been whitewashed or painted. She had one room downstairs, a kitchen, and an attic room. She was not able to build a better dwelling, so she asked the agent to help her fix it to look better. First she whitewashed the house on the outside. Then she whitewashed the inside walls, using lime and white clay. The kitchen was papered with manila paper and the floor covered with linoleum. She painted the two bedroom floors, bought one large rug for the downstairs room, bought four window shades, made draperies and curtains, and bought a heater. Now her home is very neat, and she likes to have people visit her to see the improvements. These cost \$21.83.

Community contests in yard improvement and beautification helped to stimulate interest and to spread the influence of such work. The following extract from the report for Halifax County, Va., tells how the influence of such effort has spread in negro farming communities.

More home grounds were beautified and more whitewash used than in any previous year. This was due to a contest that was held in the Bold Spring community. Of the 24 families living in the community, 22 improved the appearance of their home grounds by cleaning them, removing falling-down buildings, arranging flowers, grading, whitewashing fences, and sowing grass seeds. Two people painted their houses, and six whitewashed. The object was to improve the community so that farmers from other sections of the county would be inspired to do likewise. The annual county conference was held in this community. The deacons of the Bold Spring church worked the road that led from the highway to the church. They built a new bridge and graded and cleaned the church grounds. The women assisted with the work at the church and planted shrubbery and flowers at the school. Prizes were given to those making the best improvement. The following pictures are of some of the prize-winning homes. A lumber company and an ice-cream company each gave a barrel of lime toward this improvement. As a direct result of the contest, Zion Hill community cleaned up 17 home grounds, remodeled 1 house, dug 1 well, cleaned and covered the church well, and painted the church. Pleasant Grove community whitewashed five houses and painted one. Wood Grove whitewashed six houses, and in Piney Grove community whitewashing was done in the church grounds.

Of the demonstrations conducted by negro women and girls, 4,482 were completed by women and 3,996 by girls in home management; 3,947 were completed by women and 5,699 by girls in house furnishings, and 6,045 were completed by women and 7,859 by girls in the beautification of home grounds.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Probably in no line of activity was greater progress made among negro farm families than in the improvement of conditions affecting health and sanitation. Extension agents cooperated closely with health officials in this work. A pure water supply, sanitary sewage disposal, clean-up of breeding places for flies and mosquitoes, screening of doors and windows, and general cleanliness were advocated in every community where such work was undertaken. Local ministers cooperated by preaching health sermons, with effective results.

With girls, especially, results were obtained through the appeal for personal cleanliness and health habits, as a foundation for lifelong health and good physique. A simple set of rules like the following was adopted by health club members: (1) Eat something green at least three times a week; (2) drink milk daily; (3) brush teeth after meals; (4) take outdoor exercise; (5) sleep in well-ventilated rooms; (6) practice good elimination; (7) keep bodies clean.

There were 6,212 result demonstrations in health and sanitation practices completed by women in 1927 and 14,095 completed by girls. The use of a health score card was adopted by 10,789 individuals. The number of individuals adopting various health practices was as follows: Good posture, 16,478; prevention of colds, 19,565; good elimination, 19,106; care of teeth, 30,928; and care of skin and hair, 31,665. Sanitary outhouses or closets were installed in connection with 1,687 homes; the number of houses screened was 3,165; and other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects were adopted in 8,293 homes,

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Eleven States conducted farmers' institutes during 1927. They held an aggregate of 2,260 institutes, extending over a period of 3,425 days and comprising 8,018 sessions, at which a total of 1,163,245 persons were in attendance. The instruction at these institutes was given by 762 persons, of whom 107 were members of extension staffs, 49 were from experiment-station staffs, 13 were from State departments of agriculture, and 313 were from outside sources. Those from outside sources were mostly actual practicing farmers and farm women, selected and hired during the institute season because of their success and reputation for having actually done the thing on their own farms or in their own homes under normal conditions as well as for their ability to tell others how they did it. Experience has demonstrated that farmers have confidence in such instruction and are likely to put such teaching into practice. The cost of these institutes was reported as \$170,130, of which \$127,678 was from State appropriations and \$42,452 from local contributions.

Nine States conducted farmers' institutes in 1927 under the direction of the colleges of agriculture, holding a total of 1,985 institutes, which lasted 2,880 days, comprised 6,603 sessions, and were attended by 962,211 persons. They employed 308 instructors, of whom 104 were members of the extension divisions, 12 were members of experiment station staffs, 8 were from State departments of agriculture, and 184 were from outside sources, most of them farmers and farm women selected and hired for the purpose during the institute season. The cost of these institutes was reported as \$88,098.27. Of this amount, \$59,645.74 was derived from State appropriations and \$28,452.53 from other sources, mostly local contributions.

More sessions were held in the farmers' institutes conducted by agricultural colleges in 1927 than in those conducted in 1926, but fewer institutes were held, and the number of days on which sessions were held decreased, as did also the number of persons in attendance.

In the two States where farmers' institutes came under the direction of the State department of agriculture and in Illinois, where they were under a special State department of farmers' institutes, 275 institutes were held in 1927, lasting 545 days and comprising 1,415 sessions, at which the attendance was 201,034 persons. The instruction was given by 454 persons, of whom 3 were members of the extension force, 37 were from experiment stations, 5 were from State departments of agriculture, and 129 were farmers and farm women engaged for the purpose because of noteworthy accomplishments on their own farms. The reported cost of these meetings was \$82,032.53, of which \$68,032.53 was derived from State appropriations for institutes and \$14,000 was derived from other sources, mostly local contributions.

In contrast to the general trend of farmers' institute work since the successful operation of the cooperative extension service in every State, Wisconsin farmers' institutes continued to develop and increased their influence on agricultural progress in that State. The last legislature increased the appropriation for farmers' institutes \$10,000. This was a 50 per cent increase and brought the total appropriation to \$30,000.

In Indiana the State appropriation for farmers' institutes was supplemented by contributions amounting to 150 per cent of the

State funds and in Ohio by an amount equal to the State appropriation. In each of these States the number of farmers' institutes, the number of sessions, and the number of persons in attendance showed an increase over the number in the previous year.

Farmers' institute work differed both in quality and in quantity in the several States. A detailed statement of the number of farmers' institutes conducted and the extent of their work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, will be found in Tables 12 and 13 on pages 98 and 99.

ECONOMIC RESULTS

The cooperative extension service gave assistance in 1927 in some degree to every farm industry and to every phase of the activities of the rural home. In the agricultural field were included demonstrations in relation to soil improvement, field crops, horticultural crops, crop diseases and insects, rodents, forestry, livestock, agricultural engineering, farm management, and the marketing of crops and livestock. In relation to the farm home, demonstrations were conducted in clothing and clothing materials, home management, home furnishing, beautification of home grounds, and home health and sanitation. There were 772,185 demonstrations conducted by farmers and farm women in these various phases of farm and home activities in 1927, and rural boys and girls conducted 776,029 such demonstrations. The number of different farms or homes adopting improved practices in one or more fields of farm or home activity as a result of extension influence was reported as 4,518,737.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Soil-improvement work centered on (1) legume production, (2) green manuring, and (3) the economic use of fertilizers.

In legume production the main problem was that of supplying lime. This was especially pronounced in the eastern half of the United States. Limestone deposits continued to be the principal source of agricultural lime, but marl deposits were increasingly used. This was true in Kentucky, northern Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, where marl was dredged from swamps and lake beds. In Missouri and eastern Kansas extension agronomists cooperated with the lime-quarry companies, the lumber companies, and elevators in arranging to have local supplies of lime available for the farmers. In Illinois an incomplete report indicates the use of between 750,000 and 800,000 tons in 1927.

The large increase in the use of lime is making it possible to grow more legumes for green-manuring purposes. Sweet clover is the most important of such crops used in the central and western Plains States. In the Eastern and older Cotton Belt States rye, velvet beans, and cowpeas are used to a large extent.

During 1927 more attention was given to the problem of the proper use of commercial fertilizers than in preceding years. There continued to be much interest in home mixing of fertilizers, but the most successful results came from the activities of the extension agronomists in the use of high-analysis fertilizers. Ohio and Missouri were among the first States to take up this work, and they still lead. In Missouri in 1927 only 1.4 per cent of all sales were of medium and low-quality fertilizers. During the year 22 States promoted the use of high-analysis fertilizers.

Another problem in soil improvement was that of weed control. The northwestern wheat-producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Kansas have given much attention to this problem because of high dockage in the marketing of grain.

In 1927, 48,754 demonstrations in soil improvement were carried out by farmers in cooperation with extension agents. In all, 279,744 farmers were reported as adopting better practices for soil improvement during the year. Advice in the use of commercial fertilizers was followed on 139,793 farms; advice as to the use of lime on 47,677 farms; and advice as to the better care of farm manure on 47,982 farms.

FIELD CROPS

The improvement and standardization of crops grown primarily for direct marketing, the production of feed crops sufficient for local livestock consumption, and prevention of damage from diseases and insect pests were the main objectives of extension work with field and horticultural crops in 1927.

The improvement and standardization of field and truck crops grown primarily for direct marketing were brought about principally through seed improvement by means of crop standardization and adaptation. During the past year such work was a major activity in 37 States, and in the other 11 States some work was done. This improvement was usually brought about through a farmers' seed-improvement association cooperating with the extension service and the experiment station of the States. The steps in obtaining such improvement have been (1) demonstrating the value of improved seeds, (2) production by association members of seed of approved varieties for sale to their neighbors and other farmers in the State, and (3) the inspection and certification of these varieties for a seed supply of high quality.

The main extension effort to bring about the growing of sufficient feed crops for local livestock consumption was directed toward legume production. Three legumes—alfalfa, sweet clover, and soy beans—constituted by far the largest percentage of crops grown for this purpose in 1927 as result of extension influence.

Limiting commercial production to a small number of standard varieties by States and regions was the outstanding activity with respect to tree fruits. Spray rings were operated effectively in connection with producing both truck crops and tree fruits.

CORN

Corn production was aided by extension effort largely through obtaining the larger use by growers of improved seed of established varieties and the introduction of improved varieties in many localities where inferior corn was being grown.

A striking example of this effort is found in the adoption of Pride of Saline corn by Kansas farmers. The acreage in this variety, which has been advocated by the Kansas extension service for several years, increased from 5,000 in 1922 to 1,100,000 in 1927. The increase per acre where this variety was grown is estimated at 3 bushels. Such results are characteristic of the corn-improvement work in the Corn Belt States.

In the South prominence was given to the results obtainable from growing corn to follow soy beans, crimson clover, and other legumes. The growing of soy beans and velvet beans with corn was advocated.

In the far West the growing of corn in sections suitable for its production and the development of varieties adapted to local conditions continued to be fostered. In Washington, for example, it was estimated that somewhat less than one-third the supply of corn needed for feeding poultry was being grown. Consequently, an increase in corn production was sought to meet more nearly the requirements of the livestock and poultry raised in the State.

Corn production as in previous years was a popular activity of 4-H club members. (Fig. 22.) Corn-club work assisted materially in



FIGURE 22.—A 4-H club member in his demonstration cornfield. There were 22,290 demonstrations in corn production conducted by 4-H club members in 1927

demonstrating the adaptability of improved varieties to local conditions and in supplying seed corn of such varieties for local planting. More than 52,000 farmers were reported as using improved seed corn for the first time in 1927. Next in importance was the development of home-grown seed corn, 33,405 farmers being influenced to practice seed selection. During the year 22,591 production or result demonstrations in growing corn were conducted by farmers. Members of the 4-H clubs completed 22,290 demonstrations in corn production. There were 154,370 farms on which it was reported that some improved practice in corn production had been adopted during the year.

In the Eastern States the unfavorable season of 1926 caused most of the corn crop to fail of maturity. Consequently, extension effort in this area was concentrated during the winter and early spring on getting farmers to test their seed corn for germination and to use corn grown in 1925 for seed where the 1926 seed corn proved to be lacking in germinating qualities.

WHEAT

The development and maintenance of reliable sources of seed continued to be encouraged by extension agents in all wheat-growing areas. In advocating the introduction of new varieties, the agents considered milling and baking qualities as well as producing qualities. In the wheat-producing areas of the far West, improved cultural and cropping practices as related to increasing yields were given more attention.

Extension reports show that improved seed wheat was planted for the first time on 15,426 farms in 1927. Seed wheat was treated for smut prevention on 50,175 farms, and seed selection from home-grown stocks was practiced on 2,378 farms. There were 7,037 production or result demonstrations with wheat conducted by farmers. The number of demonstrations conducted by members of the 4-H clubs was 280, this relatively small number unquestionably being due to the much greater difficulty in handling a 1-acre unit of small grain as an individual enterprise than in growing an acre of corn. There were 74,578 farms on which it was reported that some improved practice in wheat production had been adopted.

OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE

The production of oats, barley, and rye was encouraged by extension agents in sections where these crops could be grown to advantage. The planting of higher-yielding seed of varieties known to be locally adapted was the major activity through which improvement in the production of oats, barley, and rye was sought. The use of rye as a winter cover crop and for early forage purposes was advocated in livestock areas, particularly when there was difficulty in growing winter legumes because of either soil or climatic conditions. The treatment of seed oats for smut prevention was advocated by extension agents in areas where the presence of smut was likely to affect the yield seriously.

The number of production demonstrations conducted by farmers in 1927 with oats was 4,766, with barley, 2,385, and with rye, 2,516. The number of demonstrations conducted with these crops by 4-H club members totaled only slightly over 500, as these crops, like wheat, were difficult to handle on a 1-acre or 2-acre basis. Farmers reported as planting improved oats numbered 14,202; those planting improved barley, 5,959; and those planting improved rye, 4,581. Seed selection was reported as having been practiced by a much smaller number of farmers: With oats, by 1,790 farmers; with barley, by 900 farmers; and with rye, by 609 farmers. The number of farms reported on which improved practices were adopted was 45,117 for oats, 10,705 for barley, and 8,734 for rye. Farms on which improved practices with other cereals, excluding wheat, were adopted numbered 16,188.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa led all legume crops in the extension program in 1927, improved seed, seed inoculation, and lime requirements being emphasized. In the Northeastern and Central States there was a material expansion in acreage, particularly in territory where dairying is on the increase.

Extension agents were particularly helpful in giving farmers a more practical understanding of the soil and cultural needs of alfalfa,

in locating sources of reliable seed, and in determining lime requirements. Alfalfa-seed production was given especial encouragement in Idaho, Montana, and Utah. Campaigns to stimulate alfalfa production were featured by a large number of county agricultural agents in cooperation with the extension agronomists and specialists in livestock and dairying in developing the crop as a source of home-grown feed.

Pembina County, N. Dak., conducted a campaign of this type, which resulted in 259 farmers purchasing 20,000 pounds of alfalfa seed. The alfalfa acreage in the county was practically doubled. An essay contest on the value of alfalfa hay and pasture was conducted through the schools of the county, and 74 essays were sent in. The best essays were published in the press, circulars were mailed out to farmers, and 20 meetings were held throughout the county. All banks were furnished with order books for seed, each farmer depositing 5 cents per pound when ordering.

In New Jersey the State agronomy specialist used to advantage an alfalfa exhibit in store windows in reenforcing the campaign in his State. The exhibit was displayed in three to six towns in each of the cooperating counties, usually for a week in each town.

In the entire country here were 34,486 farms reported on which improved alfalfa seed was planted for the first time; on 32,751 farms seed inoculation was reported; and on 1,320 farms seed from home-grown stock was selected. In alfalfa production 18,773 demonstrations were conducted by adult farmers and 442 by members of the 4-H clubs. There were 70,619 farms reported on which improved practices in alfalfa production were adopted.

SOY BEANS

Soy beans both as a forage crop and as a hay were advocated by extension agents in 1927, the use of suitable improved varieties and seed inoculation being emphasized. A large increased acreage was reported in the Southeastern and Central States.

Soy beans met with especial favor in sections where alfalfa could not be grown or could be grown only with difficulty. Where soy beans had already been grown for some years, considerable work was done in introducing newer and more productive varieties. Some development in the growing of soy beans for the oil mills in manufacturing of vegetable oils for industrial use was reported. There were 23,444 growers reported as planting improved soy-bean seed for the first time in 1927. Seed inoculation was practiced by 16,811 farmers, and 2,877 selected seed from home-grown stock. Demonstrations in soy-bean production were conducted by 12,263 adult farmers and by 735 members of the 4-H clubs. There were 51,395 farms reported on which improved practices in soy-bean production were adopted.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet clover ranked next to alfalfa in the extension program for legume production in the Central States in 1927. It was used extensively both as a temporary pasture and for seeding in old pastures as a supplementary feed crop.

Thorough soil preparation before seeding and cutting at the proper time were emphasized by extension agents as factors of prime

importance in the successful production of sweet clover. As evidence of its popularity, the acreage in sweet clover exceeded in some States that in alfalfa. This was true in Illinois, where land in sweet clover increased from 138,000 acres in 1922 to 517,000 acres in 1927, as compared with the increase in alfalfa acreage from 124,000 acres in 1922 to 260,000 acres in 1927. As with other legumes, seed inoculation, and liming were also advised.

Campaigns to stimulate production of sweet clover, aided by the cooperation of dairying and livestock specialists had good results. The hog-cream-clover campaign conducted in several counties in eastern Colorado was an example of such cooperation. Sweet-clover seed was used for the first time by 15,127 farmers in 1927. Seed



FIGURE 23.—County agricultural agent visting a demonstration field of lespedeza. Alfalfa, soy beans, clovers, cowpeas, lespedeza, and other legumes were widely used for feed crops and for soil improvement in 1927

was inoculated by 15,367 farmers, and home grown seed was selected by 1,370. Demonstrations in growing sweet clover were conducted by 9,167 adult farmers and by 33 members of the 4-H clubs. There were 35,109 farms reported on which improved practices in sweet clover were adopted.

CLOVERS, COWPEAS, AND OTHER LEGUMES

Although major extension emphasis in legume production was placed on alfalfa, soy beans, and sweet clover in 1927, other legumes were not overlooked.

The development and use of improved disease-resistant clover seed to insure satisfactory stands was advocated in the South and East.

In the South, in particular, varying with the locality, productive demonstrations with cowpeas, peanuts, velvet beans, and lespedeza were conducted in considerable number. (Fig. 23.) In news items regarding this work appearing in the local newspapers, especial

emphasis was placed on the increased yields obtained from corn and other cash crops grown following these legumes.

Improved practices in regard to the raising of certain crops were reported as having been adopted on the following number of farms: Cowpeas, on 18,158 farms; red, alsike, and white clovers, on 10,281 farms; peanuts, on 10,203 farms; lespedeza, on 7,695 farms; velvet beans, on 4,927 farms; field beans, on 3,189 farms; and crimson clover, on 2,946 farms.

RANGES AND PASTURES

Increased capacity of ranges and pastures in livestock and dairying areas was sought by extension agents. Where practical, use for pasture purposes of lands agriculturally idle, of cut-over lands, and of steep and rough lands unfit for cultivation was encouraged. Proper seed-bed preparation and the use of high-yielding seed mixtures were advocated. For worn-out pastures, fertilization with superphosphate, liming, and reseeding were recommended. In the far West attention was given both to pasturage under irrigation and to that in dry-land areas. In the irrigated areas the seeding of grass mixtures for permanent pasture and the proper irrigation and other handling of such pastures was emphasized. Rye for winter pasturage and Sudan grass for summer were advocated under dry-land conditions. Pasture campaigns were conducted with success in connection with livestock and dairying development in many counties. Demonstrations were conducted by 8,049 adult farmers and 34 members of 4-H clubs. There were 15,630 farms reported on which improved range and pasture practices had been adopted.

COTTON

The economical production of cotton was an important part of the extension program in the South. Marked progress was made in obtaining wider use of improved seed of standard varieties; community production standardized to a single variety, and the cooperation of farmers in marketing to obtain the full benefits of accurate grading and classing. The proper use of fertilizers to increase yields was emphasized. In many States 5-acre production contests, supported by private agencies and conducted under extension supervision among farmers, attracted wide attention to the improved cultural methods used.

An interesting development in the "More cotton on fewer acres" contest of Texas was the stipulation in the rules for 1927 that all competitors must show their food and feed supplies as having been either home grown or as having been purchased out of the proceeds of food and feed crops grown by them. Efforts to obtain standardized community production were materially aided during the year by the support of interested cotton buyers as well as growers. Demonstrations in cotton production were conducted by 15,075 adult farmers and by 10,815 members of the 4-H clubs. The results obtained by the boys enrolled in cotton club work were remarkable. In Mississippi, for example, in spite of the fact that demonstration plantings in the flooded area were all destroyed, 50 per cent of the 3,000 boys originally enrolled completed their demonstrations, the average yield reported being 1,444 pounds of seed cotton, yielding 506 pounds of lint. This is the first time in extension history that the cotton club

members of any State averaged a yield of more than 1 bale to the acre. The gross returns per acre were \$135.05, the cost of production \$41.94, and the net return \$93.11 per acre.

There were 21,939 growers reported as planting improved seed for the first time, 6,132 selecting home-grown seed, and 12,189 spraying or dusting plants to control insects and diseases. Improved practices in cotton production were reported to have been adopted on 58,584 farms.

TOBACCO

Standardization of varieties, development of disease-resistant strains, and the improvement of soil quality and fertility were given primary extension attention in tobacco production. Better quality without lessened yields was the chief objective. The selection of suitable land for tobacco growing, thorough preparation of the seed bed, the judicious use of fertilizers, and care in harvesting, curing, grading, and marketing were recommended. The use of clean seed and its care were especially emphasized. There were 1,370 growers who used improved seed for the first time; 2,921 treated their seed for disease control; and 1,887 sprayed or dusted to control insects and diseases. Demonstrations in tobacco production were conducted by 2,031 adult farmers and 785 members of the 4-H clubs. There were 9,476 farms reported on which improved practices in tobacco production were adopted.

HORTICULTURAL CROPS

The standardization of varieties for commercial production, the improvement of cultural and fertilizing practices, and the prevention of damage from diseases and insect pests, especially the certification of disease-free seed, were important features of extension work with horticultural crops in 1927.

TREE FRUITS

Pruning, fertilizing, cultivating, thinning, cover cropping, propagation, grading, packing, and marketing were phases of work with tree fruits given attention by extension workers. These activities necessarily were supplemented by measures undertaken for the control of diseases and injurious insects. The standardization of varieties of tree fruits grown commercially was undertaken in New England, where it was realized that too many unprofitable and ordinary varieties of apples were being grown. Extension horticulturists agreed upon the following varieties, known as the New England Big Seven: McIntosh, Northern Spy, Delicious, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Wealthy, and Gravenstein. As a result hundreds of trees are being grafted over to these varieties, and new orchards of these varieties are being planted.

In California, cost accounting was carried on in connection with a number of pear orchards, with valuable results. The cost of pruning, cultivating, and spraying in some orchards was several times as much as in others. The figures were of especial value in showing owners that their orchard operations were too expensive as then conducted.

There were 13,206 result demonstrations with tree fruits completed by farmers in 1927. The number of 4-H club members engaged in this field was small, only 658 demonstrations being conducted by them. Plantings of improved varieties of tree fruits were made on

11,566 farms, and improved pruning methods were adopted on 18,636. There were 61,071 farms reported on which some improved practice in the production of tree fruits was adopted.

BUSH AND SMALL FRUITS

The planting of improved stock, better pruning methods, and proper fertilization and cultural methods were the more important phases of bush and small fruit production advocated by extension workers. There were 1,756 result demonstrations reported completed by farmers in 1927 and 490 by members of 4-H clubs. The planting of improved stock was reported by 4,364 farmers, and pruning methods were adopted by 2,349. Improved practices in the production of bush and small fruits were reported to have been adopted on 11,302 farms.

GRAPES

Grapes received about the same attention from extension agents as did bush and small fruits. The planting of improved stock, improved pruning, fertilizing, and cultivating for higher yields and better quality were recommended. There were 1,704 result demonstrations in grape production reported completed by growers in 1927. Farms on which improved pruning practices had been adopted numbered 4,439, and improved stock was planted on 1,931 farms. There were 9,323 farms reported on which some improved practice in grape production had been adopted.

POTATOES

The development of sources of high-yielding, disease-free seed was the outstanding extension activity in potato production. The organization of local associations and pools to handle improved seed potatoes in quantity was the natural outcome of this effort.

For four years Louisiana has had a State pool for ordering Triumph certified seed potatoes through the cooperation of the extension service and the State Farm Bureau Federation. The extension service did the educational work in encouraging the use of certified seed, looking up sources of the best strains of this seed, and in carrying on demonstrations with it. The State Farm Bureau Federation did the actual purchasing of the seed, the distributing of it, and the collecting for it. In 1927, the fourth year of this project, 81 cars of certified seed were ordered cooperatively. Expansion of this pool on an interstate basis was discussed by extension representatives from Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Alabama at New Orleans in June, 1927, and plans were adopted for conducting an intensive educational campaign in other States looking to the organization of such a pool.

There were 33,289 growers who were reported as having planted improved seed potatoes for the first time in 1927. Seed treatment for disease prevention was practiced by 19,203 growers and spraying or dusting growing plants for disease and insect control by 16,912. Seed from home-grown stock was selected by 8,505 growers. Demonstrations in potato production were conducted by 11,359 adult farmers and 10,387 members of 4-H clubs. Club members were particularly helpful in influencing potato growers of their communities to improve production practices through their demonstrations and

public reports of results obtained. There were 73,887 farms reported on which improved practices in potato production were adopted.

MARKET GARDENING

In market gardening the principal lines of extension effort related to the production and use of certified seed, improved seed strains, plant structures for growing seedling plants, disease and insect control, fertilizing, cover crops, culture, standardized grades and packs, and improved marketing methods.

Vegetables from Southern and Western States reached the eastern markets in increasing quantities. The eastern grower, consequently, became more interested in better strains and varieties of vegetables, and the efforts of the extension agents to interest the vegetable gardener in better grading and packing won increased support. Particularly noteworthy was the increase in small glasshouses in the Eastern States as a result of extension teaching. The building of these structures made earlier field setting and earlier and greater yields possible.

There were 6,159 result demonstrations in market gardening reported as having been conducted by adult growers in 1927. Four-H club members also displayed considerable activity in this field, 2,099 demonstrations having been conducted by them. Improved seed was used on 9,841 farms. The total number of farms on which some improved practice in market gardening was reported was 27,077.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

The improvement and beautification of the farmstead, particularly the immediate surroundings of the farmhouse, had a wide appeal. Both county agricultural and home demonstration agents contributed to this part of the extension program. There were 26,281 demonstrations conducted in some phase or phases of landscape gardening by adults in 1927, 22,029 being reported by county home-demonstration agents. Similarly, of 29,824 demonstrations conducted by 4-H club members, 27,979 were reported by home demonstration agents. Rural women and girls, therefore, were unquestionably much more active than the men and boys in putting landscape improvements into effect. There were 88,839 farms reported on which some improved practice in landscape gardening had been adopted.

FORESTRY

Extension effort was centered during 1927 on forest planting to utilize idle land, to stop erosion, and to some extent to control damage. Aid was given in protecting wood lots and forest areas against grazing, fire, overcutting, and injury by wind. The preservation of fence posts and other farm timber was encouraged. Measuring farm timber and teaching the principles of marketing the products of the farm woods was carried on in a few States. The planting of windbreaks in the Central States increased beyond that of previous years.

There were 6,082 plantings by farmers on an area of 19,455 acres reported in 1927. County agricultural agents assisted 4,509 farmers in the management of 222,135 acres of farm woods, and 1,924 farmers started windbreaks. Members of 4-H clubs showed a keen

interest in forestry. There were 3,163 boys and girls enrolled in forestry projects, and 2,192 carried their projects to completion. They undertook thinning, pruning, and the management of woods.

CROP DISEASES

In regard to crop diseases, the farmer's problem is to recognize the specific trouble and then to know what control measure to use and how to apply it, his object of course being to obtain greater profit from his farm enterprise. The control of plant diseases affecting field and horticultural crops was brought about by extension agents in 1927 by increasing the spread of information concerning (1) improved culture and handling methods; (2) eradication of diseased plants, diseased plant parts, and alternate hosts carrying a disease; (3) using disease-resistant varieties; (4) planting disease-free seed; (5) proper crop rotation; (6) treating seed; and (7) spraying and dusting. Plant-disease surveys were invaluable in aiding extension plant pathologists in advising county extension agents as to the presence of field crop diseases in any given locality, the extent to which the crops were affected by the disease, and the method or methods of control that could be profitably applied by the farmer.

Market studies were also useful. For example, summaries of inspection reports showing the amount of smut present in wheat at the market and records of smutty wheat received at local elevators with information on discounts given on such grain had much to do in bringing about campaigns on wheat-smut control. Summaries of inspection reports on shipments of fruits and vegetables, filed in the office of the extension plant pathologist of the department, were likewise useful.

During 1927 active demonstration and service work was carried on in connection with the introduction or improvement of disease-control practices affecting more than 30 of our most important crops.

Copper-carbonate treatment of seed wheat, certified seed-potato production, potato seed treatment and spraying, and orchard spray service were outstanding projects during the year 1927.

WHEAT DISEASES

The control of wheat smut was the most important work done with wheat diseases in 1927. The copper-carbonate treatment of seed wheat to prevent smut was the most widely adopted practice. First introduced by extension agents in 1921, this treatment has gained steadily in popularity, as Table 10 indicates:

TABLE 10.—*Farmers treating seed wheat for smut, 1924-1927*

Year	States report- ing	Agents report- ing	Farmers treating seed	Year	States report- ing	Agents report- ing	Farmers treating seed
1924.....	39	493	8,324	1926.....	41	725	38,640
1925.....	39	525	15,149	1927.....	40	778	50,175

Thus, in approximately seven years' time, copper carbonate has replaced the old seed treatments in many sections and has come to be used by farmers who in the past had not made a practice of treating their seed wheat.

POTATO DISEASES

To supplement assistance given in the growing of the high-producing disease-free seed potatoes referred to under potato production, extension information was given on control of virus diseases, seed treatment, and the spraying of the growing plants.

As a result of seed-treatment demonstrations, extension workers have shown growers in some localities a method of increasing yield as well as quality. In the Kaw Valley of Kansas demonstrations during the last seven years have shown increases in yields resulting from the treatment ranging from 19 to 53 bushels per acre. As a



FIGURE 24.—Spraying an apple orchard to control disease and insect pests. Extension agents aided materially in the control of plant diseases and insects

result of these demonstrations 80 per cent of the acreage was planted with treated seed in 1927 as compared with 13 per cent in 1921.

Spray work with potatoes was popular in 1927. In Pennsylvania nine years of demonstration work on spraying has brought increases in yield ranging from 34.8 to 103 bushels per acre. These demonstrations have been responsible for bringing potato spraying into general use throughout the State and in other northern potato-growing States.

ORCHARD SPRAYING

Among the projects that have been conspicuously effective is the orchard spray service. Seasonal variation, difference in altitude, proximity of the orchard to large bodies of water, and other factors have a bearing on the choice of the most effective time for spraying and the spray mixture to be used. Consequently, in many fruit-growing sections, the extension pathologist, the entomologist, and the horticulturist gave special advisory service in orchard-disease control. (Fig. 24.)

CROP-INSECT CONTROL

Control of insects affecting crops was an important feature of extension efforts to improve crop production in 1927. The European corn borer in States bordering on the Corn Belt, the Hessian fly in wheat-growing sections, the codling moth and other insects in fruit areas in the Eastern States, the potato beetle and various truck-crop insects, the boll weevil in the South, and grasshoppers in the West, were among the most destructive insects which extension agents assisted farmers to control.

Extension forces put on an intensive educational campaign in 84 corn-borer infested counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana in borer control. Demonstrations in clean plowing were held, tours of farmers were organized to visit heavily infested fields in Canada, Ohio, and Michigan, and newspapers and farm journals cooperated in giving the fullest possible publicity to methods of control.

One of the most successful efforts to educate farmers in the control of the Hessian fly was made in Kansas. A wheat-growers' school was held in Dodge City, Kans. Here a well-rounded program for wheat production, including entomological activities, was outlined in the extension department. The county agents were informed of the plans of the school and nominated community leaders to attend from each county. These community leaders attended the school at least two days and then, in their own communities, assisted the county agents in presenting the projects.

The fruit-spray service carried on in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio, continued to be extremely popular and efficient. The county system in New York and the demonstration-orchard system in Maryland illustrate two successful methods of carrying on this type of work.

The work in New York, which started in the fruit section along the Lakes, now extends into all the more important truck-growing sections of the State. The service covered 14 counties in 1927, in 3 of which the county agent carried on the work of local spray-service agent and in 4 of which assistant county agents were appointed for this purpose. In the other counties special field assistants were appointed and remained in the county during the active growing season, from April 1 to September 30.

The Weather Bureau of the department maintained a special forecaster at Ithaca to prepare and dispatch forecasts daily during April, May, and June to each county maintaining spray information service. This weather service enabled the field assistants to time more accurately the application of their sprays than the more general forecast regularly made by the Weather Bureau.

There were 13,407 result demonstrations in insect control conducted by farmers in 1927, and the adoption of some improved practice was reported on 149,264 farms.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control in 1927 included measures to eliminate crop injury caused by prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, jack and cottontail rabbits, field mice, house mice and rats, porcupines, and

moles. The greatest effort was expended during the year in the control of prairie dogs and ground squirrels, and a total of approximately 15,000,000 acres was treated with 1,312 tons of poisoned grain and 550,000 pounds of fumigants.

This work was in a large measure carried on in the far Western States and in adjoining border States, such as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the East some work was done with rats, woodchucks, field mice, and rabbits. A number of county-wide rat campaigns were conducted with satisfactory results.

Considerable advance in methods of controlling injurious rodents was made during the year. One of the most outstanding pieces of work concerns the control of porcupines. A system of poison stations and baiting has been worked out that will provide a practicable means of preventing some of the serious depredations of these rodents in forests. Considerable progress was made in poisoning some of the species of prairie dogs and ground squirrels that have presented an unusually difficult problem in the past on account of their not taking poison baits effective in controlling a majority of other species. The use of a formula in which thallium sulphate is an active ingredient has proved of great value in solving this problem. Excellent progress was made in stimulating the wider use of powdered red squill, which does not unduly endanger other animal life, as a method of rat control. County agents particularly have been interested in this method of control, because of the fact that many of them have refused to recommend any method that would endanger other animal life.

Demonstrations in effective rodent control were conducted by 8,801 farmers, and 110,057 farms were reported on which control practices had been adopted.

LIVESTOCK

Both dairying and general livestock production became more stabilized in 1927 because of improved market conditions. Extension workers were thus enabled to make more progress in improving breeding stock, in the adoption of economical feeding methods, in the control of diseases and insect pests, and in the supplying of high-grade products to meet market requirements.

The paramount difficulty impeding the progress of the dairy industry is the uneconomical production of many dairy herds. Extension effort consequently centered on the improvement of production methods and economy in production per cow. This involved attention to the elimination of unprofitable cows, the use of good bulls, the introduction of high-producing stock, the growing of cheaper feeds, more economical feeding, and tuberculosis eradication.

General livestock production in 1927 was on a profitable basis for the first time since 1920. Western producers of both cattle and lambs to be finished on Corn Belt feed lots were catering to the demands of customers in adjusting production practices to supply the types, ages, quality, and numbers of the product preferred by the trade. The pronounced preference of consumers for meat of lightweight cuts of extreme tenderness has resulted in the slaughter of younger animals, which are consequently lighter in weight. The preference often caused premium prices to be paid for the favorite product. Baby beef and lamb club work, conducted as extension projects, served as demonstrations in pointing the way in which farmers might take advantage of the new situation. A striking tendency throughout the

sheep-producing areas of the West was to market the product as "lamb" instead of as "mutton," as was the earlier custom. Mutton is rapidly becoming a rare article of diet and is provided at the present time largely by discarded breeding stock.

The popularity of lean-pork products, such as ham and bacon, and the decreasing need for large quantities of lard, have brought new problems in swine production. All these factors tending toward a shorter life of market animals have brought about a situation that requires a larger amount of breeding stock in order that the same tonnage of meats may be supplied to the consuming public. The main problem of the livestock farmer has become greater efficiency in supplying the product the market demands and acquiring a better understanding of what the market wants and when it is wanted. An increasing effort was made during the year to make efficient use of feeds, to raise a larger percentage of the young that were born, to protect them from disease, parasites, and unfavorable elements, and to feed them in accord with the best scientific knowledge from feeds largely home grown. Progress was made in the selection of the proper types of breeding animals to conform to breeding requirements and to produce offspring suitable for modern standards of consumption. The use of protein supplements to balance rations, especially in swine production, became more general. Measures for the control and eradication of infectious diseases had widespread adoption. The principles of the McLean County system of swine sanitation were applied widely in commercial hog-producing areas.

With poultry, the mechanization of the industry, economic egg production, and the elimination of disease have been the more important problems dealt with.

Extension workers as a whole showed more disposition to view their job through the eyes of the farmer as it affects his whole farm enterprise than from the point of view of one subject, as was too often done in the past. In many instances coordinated plans of attacking a farm problem involving livestock production and methods of accomplishing the work were made together by livestock specialists, agronomists, veterinarians, agricultural engineers, agricultural economists, nutrition workers, and others concerned.

DAIRY CATTLE

The four principal projects with dairy cattle in 1927 were better sires, dairy-herd improvement associations and testing clubs, feeding schools, and dairy calf clubs. Better sires are obtained through cooperative bull associations in some States, in others through bull clubs, and also by scrub-bull eradication campaigns, which aim to place purebred bulls in a wholesale way and to eliminate grade and scrub bulls. In a similar way dairy herd improvement is accomplished through regularly organized dairy-herd improvement associations, testing circles, every-other-month and every-third-month testing associations, and individual farm record keeping.

The better-sire work made marked progress in several States. In Pennsylvania the work centered in the cooperative bull associations, there being now 63 active associations in that State. Only 3 associations disbanded during the year, while 19 new associations were organized. Louisiana also made exceptional growth in the number of

active bull associations, which increased from 9 on January 1, 1927, to 21 on January 1, 1928.

In the Southern States, with their low percentage of purebred dairy sires in service and correspondingly low production of milk per cow, the problem was one of placing purebred sires and eliminating scrub sires. This need has culminated in Mississippi in a series of county-wide scrub-bull-eradication campaigns. In the campaigns already conducted in Mississippi it is reported that 223 purebred sires have been placed and that 1,677 scrub sires have been shipped out.

An outgrowth of the purebred sire work has been a proving or testing of the transmitting ability of sires through a comparison of production records of daughters and the records of the dams of those daughters. Promising purebred bulls have been kept alive until they have been proved through the records of their daughters. In Indiana a campaign was begun last year through the county agents and testers in the dairy-herd-improvement associations to build demonstration safety bull pens so that bulls could be kept with safety to their owners. The necessity of properly trained testers to the success of dairy-herd improvement associations is emphasized in the reports of extension agents.

In Michigan the training of testers has developed to a point where training starts before prospective testers are brought into the university for a short course.

Another development has been the enlisting of local leaders in carrying out the dairy-herd improvement program. By this method associations were organized in many counties, practically eliminating the personal canvass for association members, and resulting at the same time in stronger organizations.

Some work was carried on with the factory patrons in producing milk and cream of better quality and with the factories in improved methods of manufacture and in grading milk and cream with a price differential to stimulate the production of the higher grade.

BEEF CATTLE

Most of the activity with beef cattle centered on (1) the selection of types suited to modern market demands, which included culling and better sires; (2) efficiency in feeding, particularly in the use of balanced rations, pastures, and home-grown feeds; (3) the protection against losses by disease; and (4) studies of market price trends. There were 4,213 farmers who were assisted in obtaining purebred sires. Better-balanced rations were used by 4,661 farmers for the first time. The herds of 20,274 farmers were tested for tuberculosis.

In beef-cattle production 1,856 demonstrations were conducted by adult farmers and 7,012 by members of 4-H clubs. The number of farms reported on which improved practices in beef-cattle production had been adopted totaled 42,273.

SHEEP

Better range management and ewe culling on the basis of fleece weights were two of the principal lines of work promoted in the range areas. Under general farm conditions, better rams, supplemental feeding of both breeding flocks and lambs, control of internal parasites, docking and castrating and early marketing of lambs, had most attention. Extension agents were responsible for the plac-

ing of purebred rams on 6,213 farms; 4,142 farmers were induced to feed better-balanced rations for the first time; and 3,850 took steps to control insect pests affecting their sheep.

In sheep production, 4,185 demonstrations were conducted by adult farmers and 4,461 by members of the 4-H clubs. There were 22,648 farms reported on which improved practices in sheep production had been adopted.

SWINE

The protection of young pigs against the ravages of roundworm infestation and filth-borne diseases, and the greater use of pastures and protein supplements in pork production in general were the major lines of activity. Additional better husbandry recommenda-



FIGURE 25.—A 4-H club member and his ton-litter of pigs. To stimulate improved pork production 752 ton-litter projects were completed in 1927

tions also were incorporated in the requirements for competing in the different litter weight-for-age contests carried on by a majority of the States. Ton-litter contests and "pig crops" contests were the names under which most of this work was done. Official ton litters produced numbered 752, as compared with 808 the preceding year, the decrease being due apparently to the increasing popularity of the pig-crop contests as a suitable follow-up. Purebred boars were placed on 13,861 farms, and 25,009 farmers were influenced to feed better-balanced rations for the first time.

In swine production, 15,408 demonstrations were conducted by adult farmers. Over twice the number of demonstrations, 30,945, were conducted by members of 4-H clubs, pig clubs being one of the most popular lines of club work in which farm boys engaged. (Fig. 25.) There were 130,121 farms reported on which improved practices in swine production had been adopted.

POULTRY

The poultry industry is in a transition period which may be called its mechanization. The use of machinery is becoming general. Incubators hatch the eggs, baby chicks are shipped by truck and train, and mechanical brooders keep them warm until they are past the tender age. This has brought about great growth of the industry not only on the general farm but in commercial areas.

Recent discoveries in nutrition and the adoption of mechanical equipment have made possible the concentration of large numbers of poultry in a small area and have stimulated the development of specialized poultry areas. Farms that have from 1,000 to 25,000 laying hens, and broiler plants that raise in confinement 50,000 broilers during a season, are increasing in number each year. Real-estate brokers in many sections are setting aside tracts of land to be used for developing poultry colonies. This class of poultry farmers, though still comparatively small, presents entirely new problems to the extension worker.

Since 70 to 90 per cent of the poultry income is from eggs, the main problem of the farmer is to achieve economical egg production. Extension workers helped with this problem in 1927 by assisting farmers to adopt improved practices in feeding, breeding, housing, sanitation, and marketing. The elimination of the low-producing hen was recommended. In former years culling was taught through demonstrations conducted by the county extension agents and specialists. The more recent tendency has been to eliminate the personal-service feature of this work and to develop trained leaders and associations to carry on the activity. Intensive training schools of from two to five days' duration were held in many of the States in 1927 for the training of local professional cullers. Many hatching associations obliged their official cullers to meet the requirements of these schools. The fact that the number of birds handled by these representatives in certain States runs into the hundreds of thousands shows that this system is far-reaching.

Since feeding constitutes about 66 per cent of the expense of keeping a flock, major attention was paid to proper feeding. The feeding project has also been linked definitely with the culling work, because most agents and specialists now insist that a flock be properly fed for four to six weeks before culling. It is regarded as impossible to detect the low-producing hen unless she has been given a fair chance through proper nourishment to manufacture the eggs.

In improving poultry housing, cooperation with lumber dealers was effective. Under the plan bulletins and blue prints were distributed, exhibits of small models were made, and house-raising demonstrations were held, a full-size house being constructed in one or two days' time in selected localities. In two States skilled supervisors with labor-saving equipment, such as power saws attached to a truck, have been sent out by the extension service.

"Grow healthy chick" campaigns were a feature of poultry extension work in several States. These usually started with a survey of brooding and rearing conditions in the State. In one State the survey of the previous year showed a loss of more than 30 per cent of the chicks hatched, whereas data obtained from cooperators who followed the rules of the campaign showed an average loss as low as 8 per cent.

Campaign plans were carefully formed, and commercial agencies such as hatcheries and lumber dealers were induced to assist in the follow-up work of the campaign.

Demonstration flock-record work was carried on in most of the important poultry States. (Fig. 26.) In Missouri 10 years of such work was completed, and the results were compiled. In Ohio a meeting of the record keepers is held in each county at the end of the poultry year, and their costs and income are compared and discussed.

On 92,409 farms in 1927 growers were induced by extension agents to improve feeding methods. The control of lice and mites was undertaken on 54,671 farms. Flocks were culled on 79,777 farms. Demonstrations in poultry production were conducted by adult growers on 50,102 farms. Of the members of 4-H clubs, 56,756 con-



FIGURE 26.—Farmer feeding his demonstration poultry flock. The records of demonstration flocks have been most helpful in bringing about improved poultry-flock management

ducted demonstrations, 56 per cent of whom were girls. One of the aims of poultry extension work in 1927 was to get the club work more nearly on a farm-flock basis. The reported average for 1927 of 30 birds per member was a marked improvement over the previous years. In 1924 the average was 12 birds per member; in 1925, 15 birds; and in 1926, 25 birds per member. There were 259,222 farms reported on which improved practices in poultry production had been adopted.

WORK STOCK

A growing interest in increasing the efficiency of work stock was manifested, although few organized extension projects were conducted. Horse and mule pulling contests were used in some States as a means of drawing attention to this phase of animal husbandry. Multiple-hitch demonstrations, colt, stallion, and gelding clubs, and shows directed attention to methods of handling to obtain greater efficiency in the use of horsepower on the farm.

BEEKEEPING

Demonstration apiaries showing how to care for and manage bees for the production of honey of high quality were a feature of the work with beekeepers. The use of improved hives, swarm control, and prevention of disease were among the phases emphasized. In Washington extension effort was directed toward increasing the production per colony through reducing disease, improving the type of hive, avoiding winter loss, and procuring better stock. A State cooperative-marketing association was organized during the year, and an intensive campaign to promote consumption of honey was put on through the public school, the press, and fairs.

There were 1,762 result demonstrations in beekeeping conducted by adults in 1927, and 617 by members of 4-H clubs. In all, 5,491 farms were reported on which some improved practice in beekeeping had been adopted.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The control of soil erosion and the building of soil-saving dams was the major agricultural engineering activity in 1927. Terraces and soil-saving dams were constructed on 41,199 farms during the year, preventing erosion on 1,140,588 acres at a cost of \$5 to \$10 per acre. The terracing in one year in this area, which was approximately equal to the area of Delaware, would seem to indicate rapid progress in such work, but when these figures are compared with the hundreds of millions of acres in need of such improvement, the necessity of a more general effort along this line is apparent. The construction of terrace systems has not only prevented the formation of washes and gullies but has resulted generally in an immediate increase in cash return from the land.

On 53,255 farms more than 257,600 acres of cultivated land was cleared of stumps and stones. No attempt was made to increase the area cultivated by clearing new land. Much of the work was done with pyrotol, the surplus war explosive, of which more than 13,591,000 pounds were distributed.

Because of the wet growing season of 1927 the installation of irrigation improvements was materially reduced, and drainage work increased. Irrigation systems were installed by 1,640 farmers, and drainage systems by 5,380 farmers.

Extension activities to improve poorly arranged farm homes that were without modern heating, lighting, water, and sewage-disposal systems contributed greatly to the saving of time and energy of the farm woman and to the comfort of the farm home. Extension agents reported that 3,067 new dwellings were constructed and that 4,897 old dwellings were remodeled according to plans furnished by extension engineering specialists, and that 4,088 sewage-disposal plants, 3,487 water systems, 568 heating systems, and 2,816 lighting systems were installed according to recommendations.

The improving of housing conditions for animals, crops, and equipment received considerable attention from extension specialists. They reported that 33,977 farm buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished by them.

In an effort to overcome the high cost of power and labor in growing and handling farm crops farmers were reported as buying considerable modern farm machinery and equipment with which they had had

little or no experience. To assist in the proper use of such equipment numerous meetings were held to demonstrate the proper use of plows, planters, cultivators, harvesters, tractors, gas engines, silage cutters, and seed cleaners. Altogether 151,478 farms were reported on which improved agricultural-engineering practices had been adopted as a result of extension efforts.

FARM MANAGEMENT

In 1927, 26 States conducted organized farm-management extension programs with one or more men devoting full time to the project. In five other States some work was done by part-time activities of one specialist. County agents in 1,448 counties reported farm-management extension activities. County agents in 835 counties assisted 12,487 farmers in summarizing and analyzing their accounts. Of these farmers, 9,185 made changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts. In 793 counties 17,241 farmers were assisted in keeping cost-of-production records. The number of meetings and schools conducted by extension specialists was 3,980, with a total attendance of 163,870. County agents in 740 counties assisted 25,275 farmers in adopting crop, livestock, or complete farming systems. In 1,448 counties, county agents assisted 70,522 farmers in adopting improved practices relative to farm management.

Meetings dealing with timely economic information and the agricultural outlook were held in 24 States. In 18 States a monthly publication of timely economic information was issued by the subject-matter department or by the extension service, or jointly by both. In most States the farm-management extension specialist aided in the publication or dissemination of this periodical. Work designed primarily for fact analysis as a basis of improving extension programs was carried on in 15 States. In five States regional or county economic conferences were conducted in which the farm-management extension specialists participated.

MARKETING

The reports of extension workers throughout the country indicated that the two marketing problems upon which effort was concentrated in 1927 were the standardization of products and aid in the organization and conduct of cooperative-marketing associations. The inspection of fruit and vegetable crops at shipping point, the establishment of United States grades for eggs, butter, grains, and other crops, and the improvement in prices received by producers meeting such inspection and grades, greatly reenforced the extension teaching that it was desirable to standardize farm products.

Extension workers aided farmers further by supplying general market information through the press or by radio. Publications were issued giving the results of research work on certain products and the application of such results to marketing practice. In some sections farmers, and farm women, also, were aided in the direct marketing of their products on curb markets, with appreciable success.

There were 1,021 cooperative-marketing associations with a membership of 70,710 organized with the aid of extension workers in 1927. The total sales of the new associations was \$10,546,106, and their net profit was \$1,092,185. Cooperation was continued with 2,413 associations previously organized, the total sales of which were

\$193,241,104 and the profits to members, \$7,650,865. There were 421,973 farms reported on which improved marketing practices had been adopted.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Foods and nutrition work was a vital part of the extension program in all States in 1927. The chief problems were those relating to: (1) The physical condition and development of individuals, (2) food habits and preferences, (3) cookery, (4) school lunches, and (5) the home-grown supply of vegetables, fruits, poultry products, and meats. These problems were met as far as possible through activities conducted in nutrition standards, food selection, food production, food preservation, and food preparation.

NUTRITION AND FOOD SELECTION

In nutrition work extension effort was directed toward creating a desire on the part of individuals for physical fitness and giving them an understanding of what constitutes such a condition. Standards of condition and build for children were recommended, with the result that keen interest was evinced by many parents in prenatal and preschool feeding and child training. Home makers and members of 4-H clubs were taught to check their daily diet against a food-selection score card. The score cards emphasized the use of milk, fruits, vegetables, whole cereals, adequate protein, and water. The food values of common foods were explained and applied to meal planning. Adaptations of diet standards to the needs of the young child, of school children, of the aged, and of those suffering from constipation, underweight, overweight, and anemia were explained.

In many States home demonstration agents and local women's groups cooperated with the schools in directing or supervising health education through "keep growing" programs or "better food clubs," thus extending and reenforcing the home feeding program. The food-selection score card was used here also. The growth program of the 4-H clubs, with its checking of food and health habits and correction of defects was frequently instrumental in opening up similar work for the rest of the school population. Agents recommended also the well-packed lunch from home, the supervised lunch period, and the hot dish at noon.

The planning, preparation, and service of meals at community meetings was widely taken up as an application of the principles of meal planning and serving and also as a means of carrying information on nutrition to a wider audience. Increased effort was directed in 1927 toward reaching men and boys with nutrition teaching.

With the slogan, "Make yourself your own best exhibit," the club girls in many States checked food and health habits and worked for improvement on the basis of a growth and health standard. In some States this work was extended also to club boys. In most States health contests based on thorough physical examinations were held in cooperation with State boards of health. Many preliminary county contests were held also. Widespread correction of defects and improved food and health habits among club girls and boys resulted and helped them to carry out the new club slogan "Watch us grow!" State health champions were entered in the health contest at the national 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, the objective being

to hold up a standard of physical fitness and to encourage club members to work toward it in their local clubs. In the far West, the State health champions went to Camp Plummer, in Portland, where a similar contest was held.

The main results of nutrition work in 1927 were (1) greater interest in an adequate diet as a controlling factor in good health, (2) a clearer understanding of what good health really means, (3) a better knowledge of the points of good growth in children, (4) more carefully planned meals, (5) improved food habits in children and adults, and (6), corrective feeding, which has regulated weight and relieved constipation.

Extension workers were the first to offer the rural home maker a simple guide to an adequate daily diet in the food-selection score



FIGURE 27.—Home demonstration club studying nutrition standards and food selection

card. (Fig. 27.) They were also the first to vitalize health teaching by providing a standard of good growth and good functioning on the basis of such a diet. By using selected local children to demonstrate this standard, extension workers met with marked success in helping parents to observe children more intelligently and to keep a stricter watch on their day-by-day development. The extension service cooperated with the American Child Health Association in outlining the points which the latter organization presented last year in a popular publication entitled "Signs of Health in Childhood." This publication is now being widely read and used by bureaus of child hygiene and public-health workers.

There were 43,931 result demonstrations relating to nutrition conducted by rural women and 54,451 by members of 4-H clubs in 1927. The balancing of family meals according to approved methods by 64,304 women and the preparing of better school lunches through

extension influence by 37,616 women were reported. The number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding was 32,825. There were 168,293 homes reported, in which some improved practice in nutrition had been adopted.

FOOD PREPARATION

Proper food preparation no less than food selection and food production was recognized by extension agents as an important factor in bringing about the adoption of a wholesome and satisfying diet by the farm family. It was recognized that it is not enough to determine what foods are needed in the diet and to develop supplies of them. The next step is to prepare such foods so that they will be palatable and attractive to both children and adults. In consequence, extension agents made instruction in food preparation—vegetable cookery, in particular—an important feature of work in foods and nutrition in 1927.

There were 58,206 result demonstrations in food preparation conducted by rural women during the year and 81,903 by members of the 4-H clubs. Improved practices in bread baking were reported adopted by 50,294 women, in meat cookery by 52,732, in vegetable cookery by 93,000, and in dairy dishes by 51,791. There were 264,105 homes reported in which improved practices in food preparation had been adopted.

FOOD PRODUCTION

To meet the dietary needs of the farm family, a home-grown supply of food was strongly advised. In the South, in particular, county home demonstration agents continued to give major attention to gardens, home poultry flocks, and home dairies as sources of food supplies. They recognized the fact that to improve the diet and health of the farm family an adequate supply of the right foods must be available. It was also recognized that the bulk of the foods needed could be grown on the farm itself and that their addition to the diet need not add to the cash outlay for the family's food. Agents were given full cooperation by farm women in this effort to develop and to maintain an adequate home-grown food supply.

In a number of States nutrition specialists, horticultural specialists, and county extension agents cooperated in giving special attention to food-budget gardens. These gardens were planned to furnish a succession of vegetables and fruits during the growing season with a balance for canning and storing.

County home demonstration agents reported a total of 76,610 food-production demonstrations conducted by women. Of this number, 41,497 were with gardens, 26,202 with home poultry flocks, and 8,911 with the home dairy. The number of demonstrations on food production conducted by members of 4-H clubs reported by county home demonstration agents was 63,373. Of that number, 39,763 were with gardens, 20,296 with poultry, and 3,314 in dairying. There were 212,517 farms on which county home demonstration agents reported the adoption of improved practices in food production. Of the practices adopted, 109,111 were in relation to gardens, 72,326 in relation to poultry, and 31,080 in relation to dairying.

FOOD PRESERVATION

Food preservation, curing, and storage were advocated as supplemental to home food production and the maintenance of an adequate family diet. The canning of fruit, vegetables, and meats, the preservation of eggs, and the storage of the less perishable fruits and vegetables were widely practiced. The home income was considerably added to in many States through the putting up of canned goods, jams, jellies, and preserves for select private trade or specialized trade with hotels and dining-car departments of railroads.

Like the garden budget, the food-preservation budget was used to advantage for planning the quantity of fruits and vegetables required to keep the family supplied when they could not be obtained fresh from the garden and orchard.

There were 40,513 result demonstrations relating to food preservation conducted by rural women and 60,399 by members of 4-H clubs in 1927. The number of women reported adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables was 81,502, and 31,281 were reported adopting practices in preserving meats and fish. In 18,329 homes better provision was made for storing food. The quantity of food products reported canned was 15,755,085 quarts. There were 11,860,490 pounds of meat cured, and 842,287 pounds of fruits and vegetables dried. In all, 133,412 homes were reported as having adopted improved practices in food preservation.

CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND OTHER MATERIALS

Work with clothing, textiles, and other materials continued to be popular with home demonstration clubs in 1927. That rural women appreciated the assistance given in the selection of their clothing with regard to attractiveness, suitability, and economy, whether such clothing was constructed at home or purchased ready made, was evident from the reports of extension agents. In many communities women requested clothing instruction for the second, third, and even the fourth consecutive year.

Home demonstration agents placed especial emphasis on design, color, and materials suitable for different types of women and for various occasions. The women acquired a knowledge of good standards for appropriate clothing, which tended more and more to lessen the difference between the dress of country and town women and to break down the distinction between the two in appearance. As a further result more thought was expended by rural women on clothing problems of the family. The consideration of suitable clothing for children of school and preschool age and its relation to the health and welfare of the growing child received especial attention in 1927.

Other newer phases of this work related to the selection of shoes and hosiery, hats and gloves, and household supplies such as bed and table linens, towels, yard goods for clothing, curtains, and draperies. Sewing-machine clinics increased in number. Maryland and Montana reported 1-day clothing clinics, and Missouri reported a clinic on millinery. Texas reported the development of instruction in intelligent shopping. Three States emphasized the proper use of clothes closets and the care of clothes. The relation of correct posture to clothing as developed in several States served further to emphasize the interrelation of the clothing and health programs.

The simplicity of millinery of the present day and the fact that soft felts were in vogue made millinery a most popular and satisfying activity during 1927. In addition to the training in selection, construction, and renovation in accord with up-to-date trends and fashions, there was a tendency to hold 1-day meetings in the spring and in the fall for the instruction of local leaders, who brought the information to the attention of the members of the clubs or groups of their communities.

Effort was made during the year to increase the variety of teaching devices in clothing work in order to reach more people. The demonstration was reported as being the means most commonly used. Other means such as illustrations, lectures, practice lessons, questions and answers, observation, radio talks, and, to a slight extent, reference reading, were employed effectively. Illustrative material used was prepared either by the State extension specialist or under her supervision. Playlets emphasizing color principles, style shows, achievement-day features and illustrated talks, window displays, leaflets, posters, slogans, and many other devices were used to popularize appropriate clothing for the farm family.

Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, and Missouri reported the use of package demonstrations. New York reported a traveling exhibit consisting of garment finishes, such as scallops, reinforced corners, bound buttonholes, and other modern finishes. The descriptions for making these finishes, diagrams showing each step in the process of making, pictures showing the use of the finishes and the completed finish applied to the proper materials and sizes in which they are used, made up the exhibit. This exhibit is sent to counties desiring it, that the women may have some standard by which to judge garment finishes. Arkansas reported a similar exhibit in use during 1927. Washington reported clothing and millinery kits for loan use in counties. In Colorado 21 counties had layette kits. These kits were lent upon request to expectant mothers. As a result of this effort 139 layettes were made following suggestions contained in these exhibit layettes.

Cooperation with commercial concerns in the forwarding of the clothing project has been reported by many States. The fine relations between local merchants and county home demonstration agents and between State home demonstration agents or leaders and commercial concerns of state-wide and nation-wide scope were of marked benefit in forwarding the clothing program. A shopping tour reported by Montana is typical of such cooperation. The tour was conducted by the county home demonstration agent in cooperation with the local stores. Women interested in clothing work were conducted through the stores and lectured to on merchandising and buying by members of the personnel of the stores. The tour served to acquaint the store people and their customers and brought about a better understanding between clothing retailers and consumers. In Illinois the State clothing specialist obtained the cooperation of several business firms. The educational director of each firm concerned and the specialist worked together on the subject matter to be presented at a series of local meetings in counties where the subject matter could be used to best advantage as a follow-up on a previous clothing program. This method of making use of commercial demonstrations proved to be of

real value to the women and was most helpful in putting forward the general clothing program.

During the year 297,245 different homes were reported in which improved clothing practices had been adopted. There were 146,181 women reported who had improved practices in clothing selection and construction, 75,553 who had adopted improved practices in renovation and remodeling, 57,158 who had used them in millinery, 73,822 who had utilized instruction in costume designing, 22,193 who had been helped in infant-wardrobe planning, and 39,961 who had acted on suggestions given by home demonstration workers in adult-wardrobe planning.

HOME MANAGEMENT

The study of the management of the farm household and the giving of aid to farm women in their efforts as managers of the household and its activities was an important phase of home demonstration work during the year. The work in home management was largely concentrated on the saving of labor in routine household tasks and making the kitchen more convenient and attractive as a place in which to work. Kitchen-improvement contests, usually county-wide, were held in nearly all States in 1927. They were a popular feature and did much to turn public attention to the use of labor-saving devices and to general kitchen improvement. In Texas, where such contests have been held for five years, 683 women were enrolled in 1927, representing 70 counties. The county contests were supplemented by State and district contests, prizes and publicity being supplied by one of the Texas farm papers. The scoring in the counties was done by a local committee of two women appointed by the county home demonstration agent. The committees were trained by the county and district agents, assisted by the State home-management specialist and the State home demonstration agent or leader.

Step-saving kitchen arrangement, including the grouping of both large and small equipment, the selection of equipment with regard to use, labor saved, sanitation, quality, ease of cleaning, and cost, the importance of running water, adequate light, and suitable wall and floor finishes were features of kitchen improvement which were emphasized in the publicity given the contests and in the instruction given by county home demonstration agents to clubs or groups of women in each community. (Fig. 28.) The economy in time, energy, and money to be gained through kitchen improvement and other phases of home-management work was constantly emphasized.

Rural-engineering specialists in a large number of States contributed to a considerable extent to phases of home-management work. The establishment of water systems and sanitary disposal systems was a particularly widespread activity in which home-management and rural-engineering specialists cooperated with county home demonstration agents. In the Eastern States, particularly, attention in this field was directed to encouraging the installation of electric light and power systems in the homes. Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri reported the use of home-convenience trucks in charge of home-management and rural-engineering specialists as a means of giving instruction in local communities. In New York sewing-machine clinics continued to be held. Women were invited to bring their machines to the clinic held in their community, where the engineering specialist went over the

principles involved and taught them how to clean, adjust, and repair their machines.

Household accounts and budget making continued to be an important phase of home-management extension, although they were less popular than kitchen improvement, the installation of conveniences, and the planning of household activities. Assistance was given also in putting into effect more efficient laundering methods and in the care of clothing and household linens.

An advanced development in this field was the carrying out of a survey of farm homes in three Colorado counties in the San Luis Valley to determine a suitable budget for family expenses. The questionnaire used included only practical and essential questions



FIGURE 28.—A rural woman in her improved kitchen. Home demonstration agents reported that 20,326 women improved their kitchens in 1927

on the farm food supply, clothing, home equipment, furnishings, and the proportionate amounts of money spent for the operation of the home and the comfort and education of the family. The farm-home committee of the conference on agriculture and farm-home conditions made the following report:

(1) An annual expense budget of at least \$1,160 should be provided, distributed as follows: Groceries, \$360; clothing, \$360; fuel, \$100; lights, \$30; education, \$90; health, \$50; church, \$50; amusement, \$50; and additional furniture, \$70. (2) A farm home of 6 rooms and bath be provided, including kitchen, dining room, living room, and 3 bedrooms; 1 bedroom for parents and 1 for the boys and 1 for the girls. (3) That the spirit of thrift be exhibited in laying aside in years of prosperity funds for those seasons of adversity. (4) That funds available for home expenditures in excess of above minimum be distributed in the following order: Clothing, running water in the home, furnishing the home.

There were 30,950 result demonstrations in phases of home management conducted by rural women and 13,822 by 4-H club girls.

Women reported to have obtained additional labor-saving equipment as a result of extension work numbered 54,126, and 20,589 were reported as having adopted a systematized plan of household work. There were 20,326 women who planned and rearranged their kitchens for convenience, and 14,493 who improved their laundry methods. Accounts were kept and budgets were made by 8,175 women. There were 106,677 homes reported in which some phase of home management had been improved.

HOME FURNISHINGS

Home furnishings was a popular line of work in 1927. Much of this work with women centered in making the living room of the rural



FIGURE 29.—Members of a home demonstration club refinishing old furniture. There were 33,093 demonstrations in home furnishing conducted by rural women in 1927

home comfortable and attractive. The selection and arrangement of furniture, curtains, and draperies, wall and floor finishes and coverings and the selection and hanging of pictures received attention. Satisfactory results likewise were obtained from reclaiming old and discarded furniture, including the refinishing, reupholstering, and recaning of chairs and other furniture. (Fig. 29.) In some homes the demonstration extended to the hall and porch. As women have advanced in instruction in home furnishings agents have discussed in more detail the principles involved in decorating and furnishing the home as a whole, including floors and floor coverings, walls, ceilings, windows and window curtains, pictures, and accessories.

With girls, house furnishing has started with the girl's own bedroom and its improvement. The "own your own room" clubs continued to gain in numbers in 1927 and were starting points for house-furnishing improvement in many homes. The aim of this work with girls has

been not only to accomplish a few definite improvements in the girl's bedroom but to form her ideals as to what is desirable in the whole house and premises. It has been remarkable to see what has been brought about in individual bedrooms simply by refinishing a few articles of furniture, the addition of a clothes closet, new curtains, or a homemade rug.

Incidental to the problem of making over the living room, the bedroom, the dining room, or the kitchen there has developed an extensive demand for instruction in restoring old furniture, upholstering, reseating chairs, rug making, interior decoration, basketry, and making lamp shades and other accessories. This demand has been met in a considerable degree although there has been difficulty at times because of the enthusiasm of individual groups of women in keeping these minor activities subordinated to the general program for improved house furnishing. This enthusiasm for some special activity, however, has led to the development of profitable home industries in a considerable number of localities and has added materially to the family income. Basketry and rug making probably lead in volume of production among these home industries. The making of leather chair seats and other designed leather articles from the hides of animals butchered on the farm gained in popularity during the year. The use of native clays and woods in the manufacture of useful and attractive articles for the home or for sale was encouraged.

There were 33,093 result demonstrations in house furnishing conducted by rural women and 30,024 by 4-H club girls in 1927. Women reporting improvements in the selection and arrangement of furniture, hangings, and accessories numbered 68,962; those repairing and remodeling house furnishings numbered 44,034; and those reporting the improved treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors numbered 45,877. There were 126,417 homes reported in which improvement had been made in furnishing.

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

The beautification of home grounds as suggested by extension agents met with ready response and, particularly so, where extra effort was required to make and to maintain a lawn. The aim of this activity has been to interest the rural family in more beautiful surroundings, in having a clean, orderly yard, in keeping buildings and fences in good repair, and in establishing shade trees and attractive shrubbery. Yard-improvement contests on both a community and county basis have met with enthusiasm and have had excellent support from the press, business men, and local organizations. Points considered in such contests have been (1) neatness and order of premises, (2) planting according to a plan, (3) condition of lawn, (4) permanent plantings, and (5) wise use of native plantings adapted to the locality.

With 4-H club members the beautification of the home grounds has been an attractive supplement to productive activities. Particularly has this been true of the rural girl. The practice of agents in many sections has been to turn the attention of the girl early in her club career to the possibility of beautifying the surroundings of her home. She is asked to make a simple plan for the improvement of her yard. In this way she gains some knowledge of the fundamental principles of yard planning. Some prescribed planting is done each year, building on what has been planted previously. An

attempt is made to interest the girls in clean, orderly yards, with fences, and keeping steps and buildings in good repair. Many sagging steps have been put in order, and broken gates and fences have been mended as a result of this influence. The story is told of one woman who had begged her husband to put up a fence for 17 years but had not been successful until her two girls joined the local 4-H club and began to urge it also.

The underlying motive in the beautification of home grounds is well expressed in the statement made by one county home demonstration agent in her report. She says:

Besides the money value attached to a beautiful lawn, there is the influence of refinement upon the lives of the individuals. We are beginning to realize that premises without green growing things look very cheerless and uninviting and public grounds, unkempt, indicate lack of progress.

In some localities the growing of flowers for sale has been an interesting development of this movement for the beautification of home grounds, making the effort income-producing as well as adding to the satisfactions of rural life.

There were 26,281 result demonstrations in the beautification of home grounds conducted in 1927 by adults and 29,824 by members of 4-H clubs. The number of farms on which some improvement in the beautification of home grounds was made was 88,839.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Positive health standards and household sanitation were emphasized by home demonstration agents in 1927. Attention was given likewise to such phases of home health and sanitation as home care of the sick, personal and community hygiene, and prenatal and postnatal care of mothers and infants. The sanitary disposal of sewage, the screening of houses, and other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other household insect pests were widely adopted. The cooperation given by negro farm families in the South deserves particular commendation. Extension agents reported that negroes were the occupants of more than one-fourth of the total number of houses in which screens were installed or other methods used to control household insect pests.

The cooperation of rural-engineering specialists was especially helpful in providing plans for the installation of home water-supply and sewage-disposal systems. Demonstrations in the use of community tanks and in installing modern plumbing equipment were features of the cooperative work of the health and rural-engineering specialists with county extension agents in Connecticut. Specialists in many other fields, including nutrition, gardening, poultry production, dairying, clothing, and home management, cooperated with the health specialists and county extension agents in emphasizing the health aspects of their various lines of activity. Standards of community sanitation were recommended in Illinois and Missouri.

In no phase did the health program function more satisfactorily than in the 4-H club "growth" work, which each year is increasingly recognized as an important part of club work. The report of the Kansas Extension Service reads: "No separate health clubs were promoted in 1927, but health was considered as a phase of each sub-project. A report of health will be expected as a part of the final record of each individual member."

Health contests for 4-H club members were held in several States. In Mississippi especial emphasis was placed on health contests for girls in 4-H clubs. These contests were conducted in cooperation with the State public health department. The county home-demonstration agent arranged for free physical examinations for all girls in 4-H clubs. County health officers, club leaders, superintendents of education, local doctors, dentists, and nurses all cooperated in the work. After these examinations the girls were encouraged to correct their physical defects as far as possible by following the instructions of physicians and dentists and by developing good food habits. There were 5,000 girls entered in the Mississippi contests.

There were 23,421 result demonstrations relating to home health and sanitation conducted by rural women and 56,352 by members of 4-H clubs in 1927. Sanitary closets or outhouses were installed in 7,330 homes, and cooperation was given in the placing of sewage-disposal systems on 4,088 farms. The number of houses screened because of extension influence was 12,369, and homes where other control measures were used to control household insect pests numbered 21,093. In 81,545 homes health conditions were reported to have been improved, and in 83,259 homes improved sanitary practices to safeguard the health of the family were adopted.

STATISTICS

[Funds for extension work are appropriated for fiscal years ending June 30, whereas extension agents are required to prepare their reports for calendar years. For this reason the statements of funds expended are for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, and the statistics of results of work done are for the calendar year ended December 31, 1927]

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927*

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents ¹		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
General:								
County associations foster- ing extension work.....	1, 678	1, 927	509	661	70	79	2, 257	2, 667
Membership in these associ- ations.....	1, 576	507, 650	488	92, 404	67	15, 814	2, 131	615, 868
Communities in counties.....	2, 293	51, 083	974	28, 342	117	6, 787	3, 384	86, 212
Communities with exten- sion program.....	2, 190	35, 321	961	18, 841	111	4, 414	3, 262	58, 576
Voluntary local leaders—								
Adult.....	2, 100	138, 337	898	44, 004	16	724	3, 014	183, 065
Junior.....	1, 944	38, 317	840	15, 641	121	6, 224	2, 905	60, 182
Adult clubs.....	1, 448	16, 282	957	16, 026	10	248	2, 415	32, 557
Membership in adult clubs.....	1, 194	491, 257	964	307, 565	14	5, 092	2, 172	803, 914
Junior clubs.....	2, 018	23, 657	883	12, 674	130	7, 857	3, 031	44, 188
Enrollment—								
Boys.....	2, 055	194, 897	221	10, 346	133	44, 310	2, 409	249, 553
Girls.....	1, 578	116, 861	909	200, 425	135	52, 873	2, 622	370, 159
Completions—								
Boys.....	1, 940	116, 397	196	5, 795	129	31, 132	2, 265	153, 324
Girls.....	1, 479	79, 822	880	126, 306	132	39, 655	2, 491	245, 783
Number of junior judging teams trained.....	1, 122	3, 966	315	2, 305	93	786	1, 530	7, 057
Number of junior demon- stration teams trained.....	1, 112	7, 526	576	6, 766	93	1, 291	1, 781	15, 583
Farm visits made.....	2, 348	1, 369, 781	172	25, 031	108	44, 691	2, 628	1, 439, 503
Different farms visited.....	2, 321	718, 587	171	13, 806	107	22, 622	2, 599	755, 015
Home visits made.....	927	114, 702	987	258, 038	95	23, 353	2, 009	396, 093
Different homes visited.....	915	66, 349	953	146, 660	90	14, 435	1, 958	227, 444
Office calls.....	2, 339	3, 118, 334	989	447, 418	115	34, 696	3, 443	3, 600, 448

¹ Includes club work in counties without extension agents, reported by State club leaders.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
General—Continued.								
Telephone calls.....	2, 204	2, 001, 768	956	435, 060	114	39, 744	3, 274	2, 476, 572
Percentage of time in field.....		65		67		68		66
Percentage of time in office.....		35		33		32		34
Number of news articles pre- pared for the press.....	2, 211	253, 839	911	68, 946	111	11, 486	3, 234	334, 271
Individual letters written.....	2, 344	3, 210, 429	988	869, 183	116	129, 189	3, 448	4, 208, 801
Number of bulletins distrib- uted.....	2, 129	3, 587, 304	902	1, 322, 988	104	210, 476	3, 135	5, 120, 768
Junior leader-training meet- ings held.....	1, 188	5, 790	465	4, 248	98	844	1, 751	10, 882
Attendance.....	1, 163	53, 468	451	35, 948	96	8, 994	1, 710	98, 410
Adult leader-training meet- ings held.....	1, 217	16, 973	608	9, 855	12	354	1, 837	27, 182
Attendance.....	1, 213	133, 867	605	112, 334	12	7, 274	1, 830	253, 475
Method and result demon- strations—								
Meetings held.....	2, 174	187, 455	910	190, 746	106	19, 850	3, 190	398, 051
Attendance.....	2, 161	3, 642, 435	915	3, 292, 831	104	272, 985	3, 180	7, 208, 251
Number of junior club en- campments held.....	1, 046	1, 471	528	807	88	178	1, 662	2, 456
Total attendance.....	1, 051	108, 809	520	57, 640	91	14, 482	1, 662	180, 931
Number of women's club encampments held.....	139	211	320	472	6	6	465	689
Total attendance.....	134	11, 455	324	33, 037	5	386	463	44, 878
Total number of all meetings	2, 174	351, 829	910	245, 920	109	38, 839	3, 193	636, 588
Total attendance.....	2, 161	14, 329, 532	915	6, 273, 915	107	817, 928	3, 183	21, 421, 375
Meetings at which lantern slides were shown.....	717	5, 939	235	1, 701	54	337	1, 006	7, 977
Meetings at which motion pictures were shown.....	1, 228	18, 297	319	3, 131	72	671	1, 619	22, 099
Soils:								
Adult result demonstrations	1, 583	48, 390			3	364	1, 586	48, 754
Farms on which advice in use of commercial fertilizer was followed.....	1, 607	139, 643			5	150	1, 612	139, 793
Farms on which lime or limestone was used as advised.....	1, 308	47, 634			2	43	1, 310	47, 677
Farms on which better care of farm manure was taken	1, 172	47, 978			1	4	1, 173	47, 982
Farms on which green-man- ure crops were plowed un- der.....	1, 309	38, 129			2	19	1, 311	38, 148
Farms on which other im- proved soils practices were adopted.....	819	51, 670					819	51, 670
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	2, 039	279, 584			5	190	2, 044	279, 774
Corn:								
Adult result demonstrations	1, 306	22, 574			1	17	1, 307	22, 591
Junior demonstrations ²	1, 051	21, 185			55	1, 105	1, 106	22, 290
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	1, 396	52, 591			17	93	1, 413	52, 684
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	1, 243	33, 346			12	59	1, 254	33, 405
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	593	51, 614			4	49	597	51, 663
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 763	154, 116			24	254	1, 787	154, 370
Wheat:								
Adult result demonstrations	701	7, 035			1	2	702	7, 037
Junior demonstrations ²	54	279			1	1	55	280
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	747	15, 426					747	15, 426
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	233	2, 378					233	2, 378
Farms on which seed was treated for smut.....	777	50, 174			1	1	778	50, 175

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Wheat—Continued.								
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	278	11, 452					278	11, 452
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 175	74, 575			1	3	1, 176	74, 578
Oats:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	682	4, 759			1	7	683	4, 766
Junior demonstrations ²	67	382					67	382
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	751	14, 194			1	8	752	14, 202
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	215	1, 790					215	1, 790
Farms on which seed was treated for smut.....	628	21, 303			1	2	629	21, 305
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	260	10, 409					260	10, 409
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 144	45, 100			1	17	1, 145	45, 117
Rye:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	234	2, 516					234	2, 516
Junior demonstrations ²	8	55					8	55
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	269	4, 581					269	4, 581
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	61	609					61	609
Farms by which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	80	1, 764					80	1, 764
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	382	8, 734					382	8, 734
Barley:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	370	2, 385					370	2, 385
Junior demonstrations ²	20	68					20	68
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	461	5, 959					461	5, 959
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	119	900					119	900
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	120	1, 958					120	1, 958
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	605	10, 705					605	10, 705
Other cereals:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	285	2, 417					285	2, 417
Junior demonstrations ²	141	2, 301			3	413	144	2, 714
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	251	7, 453			1	1	252	7, 454
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	145	2, 567			2	7	147	2, 574
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	108	3, 636			1	2	109	3, 638
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	410	16, 180			2	8	412	16, 188
Alfalfa:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1, 014	18, 768			1	5	1, 015	18, 773
Junior demonstrations ²	47	433			4	9	51	442
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	1, 024	34, 484			1	2	1, 025	34, 486
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	99	1, 320					99	1, 320
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced.....	1, 078	32, 689			3	62	1, 081	32, 751
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	461	15, 396					461	15, 396
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 506	70, 551			4	68	1, 510	70, 619

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Soy beans:								
Adult result demonstrations	870	12, 263					870	12, 263
Junior demonstrations ²	107	734			1	1	108	735
Farms on which improved seed was planted	773	23, 444					773	23, 444
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	273	2, 877					273	2, 877
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced	725	16, 809			1	2	726	16, 811
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	357	10, 441					357	10, 441
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 199	51, 393			1	2	1, 200	51, 395
Sweet clover:								
Adult result demonstrations	767	9, 162			1	5	768	9, 167
Junior demonstrations ²	9	33					9	33
Farms on which improved seed was planted	556	15, 127					556	15, 127
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	110	1, 370					110	1, 370
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced	761	15, 356			2	11	763	15, 367
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	298	7, 460					298	7, 460
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 162	35, 098			2	11	1, 164	35, 109
Crimson clover:								
Adult result demonstrations	163	1, 019					163	1, 019
Junior demonstrations ²	3	7					3	7
Farms on which improved seed was planted	92	650					92	650
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	25	99					25	99
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced	113	618					113	618
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	55	589					55	589
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	218	2, 946					218	2, 946
Clover (red, alsike, white):								
Adult result demonstrations	311	2, 384					311	2, 384
Junior demonstrations ²	4	26					4	26
Farms on which improved seed was planted	254	5, 320					254	5, 320
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	44	437					44	437
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced	210	2, 449					210	2, 449
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	124	1, 667					124	1, 667
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	489	10, 281					489	10, 281
Cowpeas:								
Adult result demonstrations	439	6, 122					439	6, 122
Junior demonstrations ²	70	846					70	846
Farms on which improved seed was planted	246	5, 705					246	5, 705
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	122	1, 636					122	1, 636
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced	129	884					129	884
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	135	3, 421					135	3, 421
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	544	18, 158					544	18, 158

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Velvet beans:								
Adult result demonstrations.	186	2, 115					186	2, 115
Junior demonstrations ²	20	184					20	184
Farms on which improved seed was planted.	115	1, 394					115	1, 394
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.	67	593					67	593
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced.	31	358					31	358
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.	62	1, 097					62	1, 097
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.	206	4, 927					206	4, 927
Field beans:								
Adult result demonstrations.	125	866					125	866
Junior demonstrations ²	20	178			14	59	34	237
Farms on which improved seed was planted.	99	1, 527			4	16	103	1, 543
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.	49	261			3	14	52	275
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced.	24	213			3	8	27	221
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.	50	904			1	1	51	905
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.	154	3, 164			6	25	160	3, 189
Peanuts:								
Adult result demonstrations.	254	3, 057					254	3, 057
Junior demonstrations ²	267	2, 375			2	100	269	2, 475
Farms on which improved seed was planted.	187	2, 342					187	2, 342
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.	126	1, 139					126	1, 139
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced.	26	91					26	91
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.	98	1, 782					98	1, 782
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.	350	10, 203					350	10, 203
Lespedeza:								
Adult result demonstrations.	346	3, 567					346	3, 567
Junior demonstrations ²	6	12					6	12
Farms on which improved seed was planted.	195	2, 799					195	2, 799
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.	75	784					75	784
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced.	26	105					26	105
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.	98	1, 717					98	1, 717
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.	392	7, 695					392	7, 695
Pastures:								
Adult result demonstrations.	736	8, 049					736	8, 049
Junior demonstrations ²	7	34					7	34
Farms on which improved seed was planted.	322	3, 458					322	3, 458
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.	44	252					44	252
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced.	84	554					84	554
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.	246	4, 536					246	4, 536
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.	851	15, 630					851	15, 630

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Other legumes and forage crops:								
Adult result demonstrations	345	5, 147			1	10	346	5, 157
Junior demonstrations ²	33	222					33	222
Farms on which improved seed was planted	201	3, 838					201	3, 838
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	70	726					70	726
Farms on which inoculation for this crop was practiced	154	2, 502					154	2, 502
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	129	2, 262					129	2, 262
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	429	11, 794			1	10	430	11, 804
Potatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations	956	11, 313			3	46	959	11, 359
Junior demonstrations ²	544	7, 097			83	3, 290	627	10, 387
Farms on which improved seed was planted	1, 024	32, 308			44	981	1, 068	33, 289
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	563	7, 996			34	509	597	8, 505
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	976	18, 712			38	491	1, 014	19, 203
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease and insects was practiced	831	16, 559			29	353	860	16, 912
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	389	9, 431			16	374	405	9, 805
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	1, 409	72, 451			47	1, 436	1, 456	73, 887
Sweet potatoes:								
Adult result demonstrations	489	5, 284					489	5, 284
Junior demonstrations ²	308	2, 599			8	218	316	2, 817
Farms on which improved seed was planted	344	6, 048			3	51	347	6, 099
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	269	3, 372			1	6	270	3, 378
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	311	5, 818					311	5, 818
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease and insects was practiced	65	800					65	800
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	192	3, 650			2	38	194	3, 688
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	611	18, 919			3	78	614	18, 997
Cotton:								
Adult result demonstrations	630	15, 075					630	15, 075
Junior demonstrations ²	522	10, 754			2	61	524	10, 815
Farms on which improved seed was planted	522	21, 939					522	21, 939
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced	278	6, 132					278	6, 132
Farms on which seed was treated for disease	34	571					34	571
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease and insects was practiced	321	12, 189					321	12, 189
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted	235	15, 831					235	15, 831
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	707	58, 584					707	58, 584
Tobacco:								
Adult result demonstrations	165	2, 031					165	2, 031
Junior demonstrations ²	75	769			1	16	76	785
Farms on which improved seed was planted	92	1, 370					92	1, 370

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Tobacco—Continued.								
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	60	902					60	902
Farms on which seed was treated for disease.....	83	2,921					83	2,921
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease and insects was practiced.....	73	1,887					73	1,887
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	86	1,775			1	8	87	1,783
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	221	9,466			1	10	222	9,476
Other miscellaneous crops:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	136	1,383					136	1,383
Junior demonstrations ²	43	359			3	65	46	424
Farms on which improved seed was planted.....	80	3,257			1	36	81	3,293
Farms on which seed selec- tion was practiced.....	49	387			1	10	50	397
Farms on which seed was treated for disease.....	36	535					36	535
Farms on which spraying or dusting for disease and insects was practiced.....	51	992					51	992
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	62	1,314					62	1,314
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	184	5,929			1	36	185	5,965
Tree fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1,104	13,206					1,104	13,206
Junior demonstrations ²	97	570			14	88	111	658
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	713	11,564			1	2	714	11,566
Farms on which better pruning methods were adopted.....	1,209	18,627			2	9	1,211	18,636
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was prac- ticed.....	1,216	24,444			2	7	1,218	24,451
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	570	16,061			3	9	573	16,070
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,634	61,045			6	26	1,640	61,071
Bush and small fruits:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	331	1,756					331	1,756
Junior demonstrations ²	53	382			10	108	63	490
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	296	4,351			3	13	299	4,364
Farms on which better prun- ing methods were adopted.....	261	2,349					261	2,349
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was prac- ticed.....	264	2,834					264	2,834
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	157	2,299			2	2	159	2,301
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	597	11,271			6	31	603	11,302
Grapes:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	382	1,701			1	3	383	1,704
Junior demonstrations ²	13	106			3	24	16	130
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	257	1,929			1	2	258	1,931
Farms on which better prun- ing methods were adopted.....	443	4,437			1	2	444	4,439

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Grapes—Continued.								
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was prac- ticed.....	331	2, 666					331	2, 666
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	147	1, 977			2	5	149	1, 982
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	655	9, 309			2	14	657	9, 323
Market gardening:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	453	6, 159					453	6, 159
Junior demonstrations ²	124	1, 649			21	450	145	2, 099
Farms on which improved stock or seed was used.....	299	9, 816			4	25	303	9, 841
Farms on which better prun- ing methods were adopted.....	82	1, 774					82	1, 774
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was prac- ticed.....	348	9, 722			1	5	349	9, 727
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	197	5, 666			2	22	199	5, 688
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	636	26, 974			8	103	644	27, 077
Home gardening:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	330	8, 181	414	41, 497	2	57	746	49, 735
Junior demonstrations ²	263	6, 838	458	39, 763	91	9, 120	812	55, 721
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	191	5, 587			12	652	203	6, 239
Farms on which better prun- ing methods were adopted.....	52	918					52	918
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was prac- ticed.....	340	15, 517	448	27, 024	22	985	810	43, 526
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	136	4, 330			8	140	144	4, 470
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	670	35, 987	635	109, 111	32	2, 126	1, 337	147, 224
Beautifying home grounds:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	407	4, 228	340	22, 029	2	24	749	26, 281
Junior demonstrations ²	60	1, 242	308	27, 979	15	603	383	29, 824
Farms on which improved stock or seed was planted.....	217	3, 451			4	115	221	3, 566
Farms on which better prun- ing methods were adopted.....	94	1, 098			2	5	96	1, 103
Farms on which spraying or other treatment for disease or insect pests was prac- ticed.....	125	1, 290			3	40	128	1, 330
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	133	2, 021			7	209	140	2, 230
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	647	16, 453	587	71, 828	15	558	1, 249	88, 839
Forestry:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	469	3, 320			1	38	470	3, 358
Junior demonstrations ²	48	899			42	1, 293	90	2, 192
Forest or wood-lot plantings made.....	291	5, 386			29	696	320	6, 082
Farms on which assistance was given in wood-lot man- agement.....	420	4, 354			11	155	431	4, 509
Farms on which windbreaks were planted.....	217	1, 891			3	33	220	1, 924

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—Continued*

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Forestry—Continued.								
Farms on which attempts were made to control white-pine blister rust.....	29	1,493			8	99	37	1,592
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	147	2,986			4	36	151	3,022
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	719	15,421			25	386	744	15,807
Rodent and other animal pests:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	375	8,801					375	8,801
Farms on which control measures were adopted.....	827	110,054			1	3	828	110,057
Grasshoppers and other insect pests:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	307	13,347			1	60	308	13,407
Farms on which control measures were adopted.....	478	145,804			2	3,460	480	149,264
Dairy cattle:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	912	13,630	185	8,911	3	30	1,100	22,571
Junior demonstrations ²	1,015	15,862	167	3,314	114	3,900	1,296	23,076
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires.....	1,670	14,312			37	140	1,707	14,452
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred fe- males.....	1,505	20,766			60	559	1,565	21,325
Farms on which herds were culled.....	808	12,674			13	79	821	12,753
Bull associations organized during the year.....	237	574			1	3	238	577
Members in bull associations.....	224	5,373			1	8	225	5,381
Breed associations organized during the year.....	167	234			4	5	171	239
Members in breed associa- tions.....	184	6,907			4	52	188	6,959
Dairy-herd improvement associations organized or reorganized during year.....	743	1,072			5	5	748	1,077
Members in dairy-herd im- provement associations.....	761	24,659			10	111	771	24,770
Other farms on which cows were tested for production.....	767	16,575			9	90	776	16,665
Cows under test by such associations and individ- ual farms.....	1,009	451,302			11	1,964	1,020	453,266
Farms on which improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk were adopted.....	1,114	44,762	305	17,748	11	106	1,430	62,616
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	1,591	46,464	259	9,317	23	312	1,873	56,093
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	366	10,179			2	7	368	10,186
Farmers directly influenced to test animals for tubercu- losis.....	1,022	259,407			12	193	1,034	259,600
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg.....	404	6,960					404	6,960
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	429	25,005			4	23	433	25,028
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	2,120	396,668	371	31,080	70	1,357	2,561	429,105
Beef cattle:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	376	1,853			1	3	377	1,856
Junior demonstrations ²	509	6,444			28	568	537	7,012
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires.....	720	4,198			3	15	723	4,213

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Beef cattle—Continued.								
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred fe- males.....	364	2,004			3	24	367	2,028
Farms on which herds were culled.....	111	545					111	545
Bull associations organized during the year.....	18	27					18	27
Members in bull associations.....	14	213					14	213
Breed associations organized during the year.....	15	35					15	35
Members in breed associa- tions.....	16	444					16	444
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	418	4,584			5	77	423	4,661
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	100	1,645					100	1,645
Farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuber- culosis.....	183	20,274					183	20,274
Farmers directly influenced to vaccinate for blackleg.....	370	6,955					370	6,955
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	156	2,591					156	2,591
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,076	43,147			15	126	1,091	43,273
Swine:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	956	13,462			1	6	957	13,468
Junior demonstrations ²	1,337	28,253			95	2,692	1,432	30,945
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires.....	1,382	13,725			27	136	1,409	13,861
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	1,143	15,271			38	319	1,181	15,590
Farms on which herds were culled.....	281	2,812			3	9	284	2,821
Boar associations organized during the year.....	69	151			1	1	70	152
Members in boar associa- tions.....	61	1,549			1	21	62	1,570
Breed associations organized during the year.....	40	85					40	85
Members in breed associa- tions.....	48	1,674					48	1,674
Farms on which better- balanced rations were fed.....	917	24,742			13	267	930	25,009
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	542	15,207			5	44	547	15,251
Farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuber- culosis.....	12	339					12	339
Farmers directly influenceed to vaccinate for cholera.....	1,174	63,542			10	116	1,184	63,658
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	455	22,838			3	31	458	22,869
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1,878	129,236			48	885	1,926	130,121
Sheep:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	437	4,170			1	15	438	4,185
Junior demonstrations ²	436	3,591			64	870	500	4,461
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires.....	821	6,114			18	99	839	6,213
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	568	5,146			26	146	594	5,292

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Sheep—Continued.								
Farms on which flocks were culled.....	241	1, 301	-----	-----	4	18	245	1, 319
Ram associations organized during the year.....	29	64	-----	-----	3	3	32	67
Members in ram associations.....	24	354	-----	-----	3	31	27	385
Breed associations organized during the year.....	22	30	-----	-----	1	1	23	31
Members in breed associa- tions.....	24	628	-----	-----	1	11	25	639
Farms on which better- balanced rations were fed.....	375	4, 092	-----	-----	10	50	385	4, 142
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	340	3, 816	-----	-----	2	34	342	3, 850
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	229	3, 908	-----	-----	2	5	231	3, 913
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 088	22, 302	-----	-----	34	346	1, 122	22, 648
Poultry:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	1, 274	23, 782	366	26, 202	3	118	1, 643	50, 102
Junior demonstrations ²	1, 068	29, 476	434	20, 296	120	6, 984	1, 622	56, 756
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred cockerels.....	1, 173	25, 891	416	9, 050	34	527	1, 623	35, 468
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	926	26, 162	-----	-----	38	903	964	27, 065
Farms on which flocks were culled.....	1, 708	57, 854	509	21, 317	46	606	2, 263	79, 777
Breed associations organized during the year.....	150	249	-----	-----	3	4	153	253
Members in breed associa- tions.....	163	8, 725	-----	-----	3	41	166	8, 766
Farms on which better- balanced rations were fed.....	1, 257	69, 918	450	21, 847	29	644	1, 736	92, 409
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	1, 014	37, 651	402	16, 952	13	68	1, 429	54, 671
Farmers directly influenced to test birds for tubercu- losis.....	127	2, 390	-----	-----	-----	-----	127	2, 390
Farms on which other im- proved practices were adopted.....	548	25, 734	-----	-----	11	226	559	25, 960
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	2, 162	184, 697	581	72, 326	70	2, 199	2, 813	259, 222
Other livestock:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	41	337	-----	-----	1	7	42	344
Junior demonstrations ²	100	1, 375	-----	-----	32	548	132	1, 923
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining purebred sires.....	48	173	-----	-----	5	37	53	210
Farms on which assistance was given in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	24	145	-----	-----	5	42	29	187
Farms on which herds were culled.....	11	66	-----	-----	5	33	16	99
Associations organized dur- ing the year.....	11	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	11
Members in these associa- tions.....	10	218	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	218
Breed associations organized during the year.....	10	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	10
Members in breed associa- tions.....	10	248	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	248
Farms on which better-bal- anced rations were fed.....	19	251	-----	-----	5	47	24	298
Farms on which insect pests were controlled.....	8	80	-----	-----	1	3	9	83

Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Other livestock—Continued.								
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	29	571	-----	-----	4	34	33	605
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	148	2, 277	-----	-----	14	197	162	2, 474
Rural engineering:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	902	17, 434	134	4, 312	1	3	1, 037	21, 749
Farms on which drainage systems were installed.....	761	5, 378	-----	-----	2	2	763	5, 380
Farms on which irrigation systems were installed.....	238	1, 631	-----	-----	2	9	240	1, 640
Farms on which terraces or soil dams were constructed.....	816	41, 199	-----	-----	-----	-----	816	41, 199
Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	372	2, 184	148	881	1	2	521	3, 067
Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	317	2, 188	214	2, 705	1	4	532	4, 897
Sewage-disposal systems installed according to plans furnished.....	702	3, 186	136	898	2	4	840	4, 088
Water systems installed according to plans furnished.....	545	2, 036	234	1, 450	1	1	780	3, 487
Heating systems installed according to plans furnished.....	90	267	58	301	-----	-----	148	568
Lighting systems installed according to plans furnished.....	216	1, 089	165	1, 726	1	1	382	2, 816
Farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished.....	1, 635	33, 925	-----	-----	7	52	1, 642	33, 977
Farms on which land was cleared.....	852	53, 187	-----	-----	3	68	855	53, 255
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	324	11, 579	-----	-----	2	14	326	11, 593
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	2, 031	140, 066	378	11, 273	9	139	2, 418	151, 478
Farm management:								
Farms on which accounts were kept.....	1, 027	20, 409	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 027	20, 409
Farms on which recommended changes in business were made.....	673	9, 185	-----	-----	-----	-----	673	9, 185
Other farms on which cropping, livestock or complete farming systems were adopted according to recommendations.....	740	25, 275	-----	-----	-----	-----	740	25, 275
Junior demonstrations ²	75	4, 186	-----	-----	6	739	81	4, 925
Farmers advised relative to leases.....	962	9, 657	-----	-----	-----	-----	962	9, 657
Farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records.....	793	17, 241	-----	-----	-----	-----	793	17, 241
Farms on which other improved practices were adopted.....	403	11, 486	-----	-----	-----	-----	403	11, 486
Different farms on which better practices were adopted.....	1, 447	70, 514	-----	-----	1	8	1, 448	70, 522
Credit:								
Membership in farm loan or other credit associations organized during year.....	80	3, 489	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	3, 489
Other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	472	7, 718	-----	-----	-----	-----	472	7, 718

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Marketing:								
Cooperative marketing asso- ciations organized during year.....	514	850	70	171			584	1,021
Members in these associa- tions.....	490	63,279	82	7,431			572	70,710
Total value of purchases.....	301	1,783,720	15	65,166			316	1,848,886
Savings in connection with such purchases.....	273	281,822	9	2,309			282	284,131
Total value of sales.....	350	10,169,717	89	376,389			439	10,546,106
Profits in connection with such sales.....	293	1,012,395	52	79,790			345	1,092,185
Cooperative marketing asso- ciations previously organ- ized.....	989	2,253	109	157	1	3	1,099	2,413
Members in these associa- tions.....	950	419,969	119	16,349	1	171	1,070	436,489
Total value of purchases.....	623	34,167,780	22	54,664	1	163	646	34,222,607
Savings in connection with such purchases.....	566	3,684,447	21	12,639	1	112	588	3,697,198
Total value of sales.....	710	191,957,163	120	1,283,285	1	656	831	193,241,104
Profits in connection with such sales.....	549	7,386,062	65	264,752	1	51	615	7,650,865
Different farms on which improved marketing prac- tices were adopted.....	1,242	387,492	307	34,310	1	171	1,550	421,973
Food preparation:								
Adult result demonstra- tions.....	38	1,370	481	56,612	4	224	523	58,206
Junior demonstrations ²	291	7,299	733	69,248	99	5,356	1,123	81,903
Women adopting improved practices in bread making.....	43	2,777	589	47,139	5	378	637	50,294
Women adopting improved practices in meat cookery.....	62	3,296	581	49,370	2	66	645	52,732
Women adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery.....	82	6,147	739	86,570	7	283	828	93,000
Women adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes.....	65	3,629	602	47,899	7	263	674	51,791
Women adopting improved practices in meal prepara- tion.....	83	6,716	701	79,943	7	301	791	86,960
Homes in which the family food supply was budgeted.....	45	887	369	16,386	11	285	425	17,558
Different homes in which better practices were adopted.....	256	18,772	866	240,805	60	4,528	1,182	264,105
Food preservation:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	20	774	406	39,617	2	122	428	40,513
Junior demonstrations ²	247	4,995	629	51,514	87	3,890	963	60,399
Women adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables.....	80	3,304	712	77,904	4	294	796	81,502
Women adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish.....	58	1,536	562	29,725	4	20	624	31,281
Homes in which better food storage was provided.....	75	1,705	441	16,302	17	322	533	18,329
Different homes in which better practices were adopted.....	192	8,293	768	122,851	48	2,268	1,008	133,412
Quarts of food products canned.....	209	1,000,417	681	14,560,596	67	194,072	957	15,755,085
Pounds of fruits and vege- tables dried.....	22	73,072	495	767,507	3	1,708	520	842,287
Pounds of meats cured.....	30	347,979	458	11,505,816	3	6,695	491	11,860,490
Nutrition:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	54	2,751	400	41,092	2	88	456	43,931
Junior demonstrations ²	35	1,813	455	50,563	18	2,075	508	54,451
Women balancing family meals according to ap- proved methods.....	114	18,692	553	45,542	2	70	669	64,304

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—*
Continued

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricul- tural agents		Reported by home demon- stration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number	Agents report- ing	Number
Nutrition—Continued.								
Women preparing better school lunches.....	65	5,480	478	32,080	3	5	546	37,616
Schools into which the serv- ing of a hot dish or school lunch was introduced.....	77	1,186	408	1,579	10	64	495	2,829
Homes in which improved practices in child feeding were carried out.....	81	7,000	509	25,688	5	137	595	32,825
Different homes in which bet- ter practices were adopted	175	37,406	766	130,488	8	399	949	168,293
Clothing:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	86	12,270	465	68,066	7	790	558	81,126
Junior demonstrations ²	592	35,987	800	89,760	115	20,434	1,507	146,181
Women adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	202	42,211	769	110,094	8	815	979	153,120
Women adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	127	16,403	629	58,382	7	768	763	75,553
Women adopting improved practices in millinery.....	115	9,379	543	47,131	7	648	665	57,158
Women adopting improved practices in costume de- signing.....	124	19,850	533	53,858	6	114	663	73,822
Women adopting improved practices in infant ward- robe planning.....	54	8,880	391	13,263	2	50	447	22,193
Women adopting improved practices in children's ward- robe planning.....	73	8,527	484	31,309	3	125	560	39,961
Women adopting improved practices in adult ward- robe planning.....	72	11,998	549	62,265	7	459	628	74,722
Different homes in which better practices were adopted.....	423	71,741	923	215,254	65	10,250	1,411	297,245
Dress forms made.....	90	3,734	357	7,423	5	337	452	11,494
Dresses and coats made.....	329	70,872	738	591,093	80	14,024	1,147	675,989
Undergarments made.....	327	50,795	749	671,178	84	20,267	1,160	742,240
Hats made.....	99	7,420	633	104,281	42	1,640	774	113,341
Home management:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	43	3,360	400	27,502	2	88	445	30,950
Junior demonstrations ²	22	592	213	13,041	12	189	247	13,822
Women following a systema- tized plan of household work.....	66	9,649	296	10,876	2	64	364	20,589
Homes into which additional labor-saving equipment was introduced.....	123	7,569	699	46,284	7	273	829	54,126
Kitchens planned and re- arranged for convenience.....	92	3,371	645	16,846	8	109	745	20,326
Women following improved laundry practices.....	40	1,313	336	13,160	3	20	379	14,493
Women making budgets and keeping accounts.....	43	734	325	7,428	2	13	370	8,175
Different homes in which better practices were adoted.....	161	26,582	770	79,521	12	574	943	106,677
House furnishings:								
Adult result demonstrations.....	20	2,108	400	30,302	2	683	422	33,093
Junior demonstrations ²	129	3,927	474	25,544	40	553	643	30,024
Women adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement.....	79	13,577	654	55,127	4	258	737	68,962
Women adopting improved practices in repairing and remodeling.....	68	4,711	620	39,259	4	64	692	44,034
Women adopting improved practices in wall, wood- work, and floor treatment.....	72	8,141	635	37,673	4	63	711	45,877
Different homes in which better practices were adopted.....	166	24,748	791	100,844	28	825	985	126,417

² Boys' and girls' club members.

TABLE 11.—*Statistical summary of results of cooperative extension work, 1927—Continued*

Project or line of work	Reported by county agricultural agents		Reported by home demonstration agents		Reported by club agents		Total of all lines of work	
	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number	Agents reporting	Number
Home health and sanitation:								
Adult result demonstrations	12	695	242	22,726			254	23,421
Junior demonstrations ²	57	2,681	364	50,717	13	2,954	434	56,352
Homes in which recommended health practices were adopted	78	7,301	471	74,205	3	39	552	81,545
Homes in which sanitary closets or outhouses were installed	31	120	255	7,210			286	7,330
Homes screened	27	294	366	12,055	1	20	394	12,369
Homes in which other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects were followed	36	656	324	20,417	1	20	361	21,093
Different homes in which better practices were adopted	81	7,067	474	76,073	3	119	558	83,259
Beekeeping:								
Adult result demonstrations	191	1,714			2	48	193	1,762
Junior demonstrations ²	108	494			19	123	127	617
Different farms in which better practices were adopted	300	5,409			10	82	310	5,491
Miscellaneous agriculture:								
Adult result demonstrations	98	1,246	2	23	1	71	101	1,340
Junior demonstrations ²	174	5,889	8	602	51	3,199	233	9,690
Different farms on which better practices were adopted	152	16,562	5	398	17	1,360	174	18,320
Miscellaneous home economics:								
Adult result demonstrations	5	437	199	20,647			204	21,084
Junior demonstrations ²	11	2,117	234	39,577	28	4,414	273	46,108
Different homes in which better practices were adopted	20	2,806	370	79,260	25	2,796	415	84,862
Total:								
Adult result demonstrations		359,713		409,538		2,934		772,185
Junior demonstrations ²		217,599		481,918		76,512		776,029
Different farms or homes on which better practices were adopted		3,031,587		1,449,627		37,523		4,518,737

² Boys' and girls' club members.TABLE 12.—*Farmers' institutes conducted by the extension divisions of the colleges of agriculture, year ended June 30, 1927*

State	Insti- tutes	Days con- ducted	Ses- sions	Attend- ance	Persons who gave lectures—					State ap- propria- tion used	Other funds used
					From ex- ten- sion staff	From experi- ment sta- tion staff	From State de- part- ment of agri- cul- ture staff	From special force em- ployed for insti- tutes	Total lec- turers		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars	Dollars
Connecticut	16	16	34	715	16				16	300.00	
Georgia	83	83	83	5,005	18	5	3	10	36	2,500.00	
Indiana	462	539	1,203	178,601	2			49	51	8,278.61	12,913.74
Kansas	16	29	58	2,370	21	4			25	80.61	
Minnesota	70	70	140	7,000				4	4	6,291.88	
Nebraska	11	11	33	4,172	7		1		8		
New York	124	124	189	6,180	13			11	24	6,292.98	
Ohio	775	1,418	3,572	665,250				76	76	15,901.66	15,538.79
Wisconsin	428	590	1,291	92,918	27	3	4	34	68	20,000.00	
Total:											
1927	1,985	2,880	6,603	962,211	104	12	8	184	308	59,645.74	28,452.53
1926	2,130	2,934	6,556	969,864	93	15	3	215	326	63,022.83	25,139.60
1925	1,860	2,837	6,508	1,011,399	181	32	12	218	443	63,680.27	28,448.75
1924	2,201	3,479	7,578	1,062,709	405	45	33	223	706	68,125.75	30,741.28

TABLE 13.—*Farmers' institutes conducted by the State departments of agriculture, year ended June 30, 1927*

State	Insti- tutes	Days con- ducted	Ses- sions	Attend- ance	Persons who gave lectures—					State ap- propria- tion used	Other funds used
					From ex- ten- sion staff	From experi- ment sta- tion staff	From State de- part- ment of agri- cul- ture staff	From special force em- ployed for insti- tutes	Total lec- turers		
Illinois-----	No. 196	No. 263	No. 881	No. 116,302	No. 3	No. 37	No. 5	No. 129	No. 184	Dollars 63,740.00	Dollars 14,000.00
Iowa-----	79	282	534	84,732	-----	-----	-----	-----	270	4,292.53	-----
Total:											
1927-----	275	545	1,415	201,034	3	37	5	129	¹ 454	68,032.53	14,000.00
1926-----	719	1,061	2,256	192,756	-----	37	12	172	¹ 464	70,021.46	31,452.96
1925-----	890	1,451	2,434	409,693	13	34	30	204	¹ 431	23,182.58	31,308.06
1924-----	1,313	1,642	2,809	412,257	215	56	62	178	511	22,341.01	-----

¹ Includes lecturers from other sources than those mentioned.

TABLE 14.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1927, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-1926

State	Total approp- riation	Personal serv- ices—salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publication	Supplies and materials	Communi- cation service ¹	Transpor- tation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equip- ment	Travel expenses	Miscel- laneous	Unex- pended balance
Alabama	\$203,201.83	\$171,909.47	---	\$5,872.47	\$3,785.66	\$244.86	\$63.50	\$6,583.19	\$14,241.05	\$501.63	---
Arizona	32,761.23	29,930.67	\$180.24	158.65	78.76	37.10	---	35.45	2,340.36	---	---
Arkansas	163,576.10	89,536.27	2,872.43	2,225.00	1,653.76	309.27	---	443.69	64,683.59	1,852.09	---
California	125,061.46	99,181.31	---	2,616.42	232.06	70.34	---	373.36	22,056.53	529.44	---
Colorado	61,101.07	44,094.89	1,289.37	2,365.02	1,337.41	201.90	---	874.18	10,934.44	3.86	---
Connecticut	56,680.09	56,680.09	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware	20,741.56	11,043.60	1,074.85	1,390.86	633.93	15.71	---	513.56	6,061.34	7.71	---
Florida	74,368.33	55,707.31	2,953.58	1,692.84	359.89	3.61	90.50	242.24	13,309.15	9.21	---
Georgia	237,780.76	192,494.04	4,698.45	6,885.95	2,705.00	163.03	1,531.27	3,852.57	24,049.29	1,401.16	---
Idaho	42,867.74	30,046.57	409.00	1,240.15	336.79	3.22	---	12.45	10,814.56	5.00	---
Illinois	228,495.98	184,397.90	2,865.58	4,980.08	1,805.91	84.09	---	876.54	23,397.68	88.20	---
Indiana	162,087.09	134,518.36	2,068.36	2,471.09	1,540.00	---	---	922.33	20,527.27	39.68	---
Iowa	170,596.43	167,587.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,008.93	---	---
Kansas	130,962.06	119,165.51	237.18	3,102.51	195.65	---	---	119.26	8,137.95	4.00	---
Kentucky	197,342.23	78,119.48	4,038.62	7,341.86	1,556.94	647.06	3,600.00	3,157.54	98,521.01	359.72	---
Louisiana	132,963.83	132,659.56	14.25	20.25	30.42	.64	---	---	238.71	---	---
Maine	59,217.76	41,930.32	1,257.05	1,588.54	539.12	33.09	---	674.83	13,194.81	---	---
Maryland	70,963.51	64,646.48	62.38	8.09	82.87	6.49	---	2.00	6,150.20	5.00	---
Massachusetts	31,234.75	28,708.20	416.52	204.24	284.75	---	---	22.48	1,598.56	---	---
Michigan	159,913.95	159,913.95	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	150,319.33	128,300.73	---	23.68	123.57	9.37	---	---	21,861.98	---	---
Mississippi	172,904.83	141,007.11	2,432.65	4,295.34	1,749.53	173.35	684.20	601.64	21,567.01	394.00	---
Missouri	200,921.32	156,178.09	1,588.59	2,875.92	1,202.00	520.47	---	614.77	37,914.64	26.84	---
Montana	49,597.13	47,120.94	1,992.54	---	40.41	1.20	---	---	442.04	---	---
Nebraska	103,620.98	103,620.98	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nevada	16,530.11	13,685.00	---	511.88	312.15	25.03	---	510.23	1,473.07	12.75	---
New Hampshire	27,159.69	25,613.04	455.85	1.44	---	---	---	---	88.86	---	---
New Jersey	80,773.81	45,459.61	2,321.19	5,577.08	1,402.44	73.33	700.00	3,205.70	21,653.45	781.49	---
New Mexico	41,035.53	30,778.56	1,756.67	2,742.91	695.68	239.59	320.00	1,789.37	2,702.10	10.65	---
New York	198,634.11	159,011.04	4,268.97	4,357.71	1,441.92	15.28	---	1,719.70	26,948.39	35.37	\$835.73
North Carolina	227,356.06	180,931.86	---	763.67	498.70	97.78	1.00	286.90	44,534.39	241.76	---
North Dakota	68,694.01	50,904.76	1,065.59	1,617.55	1,114.12	104.08	---	468.40	13,359.28	60.23	---
Ohio	228,775.06	179,348.14	9,893.06	5,523.81	1,914.84	304.23	---	2,169.24	29,040.53	581.21	---
Oklahoma	166,422.88	125,038.67	3,383.36	2,629.29	1,276.25	56.68	---	432.75	33,580.38	25.50	---
Oregon	51,224.89	30,093.57	1,546.98	2,876.50	539.39	118.05	9.44	1,005.77	14,980.75	49.44	---
Pennsylvania	336,987.38	280,571.41	1,686.94	6,273.01	5,322.58	337.38	1,400.00	270.41	40,452.60	691.54	---
Rhode Island	11,598.82	8,131.42	371.48	370.98	45.31	---	---	---	1,707.36	19.19	727.53
South Carolina	156,014.49	100,873.85	6,923.55	5,451.92	4,559.31	268.12	614.20	516.36	35,402.97	1,404.21	---
South Dakota	66,176.30	66,159.44	---	---	2.36	---	---	---	14.50	---	---
Tennessee	191,413.63	136,880.81	4,796.51	6,157.33	2,721.16	574.22	1,041.17	1,224.29	36,429.46	1,588.68	---
Texas	341,015.26	233,798.16	3,614.22	7,383.41	3,705.33	152.16	---	622.05	91,669.63	70.30	---

Utah.....	34,565.68	32,391.92	-----	269.98	319.27	292.09	3.24	-----	207.21	1,336.95	15.00	-----
Vermont.....	35,473.53	26,864.71	-----	269.98	1,282.25	406.37	119.79	-----	480.15	5,910.48	139.80	-----
Virginia.....	181,804.66	157,949.85	-----	271.83	7,539.33	1,950.96	593.98	-----	543.38	12,682.97	206.50	-----
Washington.....	73,868.29	55,163.94	-----	2,989.61	3,362.18	1,158.26	356.24	65.86	1,465.51	9,331.98	40.57	-----
West Virginia.....	125,015.45	116,719.99	-----	869.78	1,840.36	20.10	-----	-----	373.18	5,102.04	90.00	-----
Wisconsin.....	155,779.27	151,062.98	-----	4,716.29	-----	67.71	11.27	-----	26.04	811.63	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	24,399.74	22,878.34	-----	-----	604.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total:	5,880,000.00	4,708,815.40	81,653.50	81,653.50	118,545.59	49,676.60	6,275.75	10,420.66	37,492.64	854,264.87	11,291.73	1,563.26
1926.....	5,880,000.00	4,618,837.33	99,177.47	99,177.47	125,510.84	41,196.91	6,285.97	11,071.82	39,043.21	927,124.07	10,935.48	816.90
1925.....	5,879,999.99	4,660,134.68	91,840.89	91,840.89	109,079.77	35,344.59	5,682.97	6,483.13	40,018.71	918,174.14	11,845.01	916.10
1924.....	5,880,000.00	4,583,765.05	86,152.30	86,152.30	106,380.09	40,964.27	5,483.23	8,945.15	38,726.37	983,709.00	5,479.55	20,394.99
1923.....	5,880,000.00	4,447,492.44	113,901.41	113,901.41	130,029.94	40,240.02	6,097.05	9,009.22	47,247.12	1,019,854.81	6,944.88	59,183.11
1922.....	5,580,000.00	4,265,041.66	107,237.37	107,237.37	106,177.73	40,165.09	-----	7,914.66	40,701.62	935,937.26	7,174.06	69,650.55
1921.....	5,080,000.00	3,727,417.45	96,897.63	96,897.63	115,770.50	47,829.09	-----	6,269.91	50,585.69	920,621.97	8,656.26	105,951.50
1920.....	4,580,000.00	3,210,273.50	113,311.71	113,311.71	127,097.40	42,254.14	-----	4,614.66	48,695.97	911,947.11	6,149.87	115,655.64
1919.....	2,580,000.00	1,660,720.95	105,120.93	105,120.93	134,166.83	43,054.00	-----	2,618.28	91,655.52	496,439.74	5,051.79	41,171.96
1918.....	2,080,000.00	1,381,547.05	76,910.28	76,910.28	109,656.02	39,627.12	-----	2,412.57	61,433.27	394,481.91	1,998.07	11,933.71
1917.....	1,580,000.00	1,140,061.93	43,927.84	43,927.84	52,587.62	20,041.81	-----	1,338.98	36,881.97	278,867.24	1,346.99	4,945.62
1916.....	1,080,000.00	755,165.61	27,867.77	27,867.77	40,863.34	12,154.06	-----	968.63	39,404.50	201,084.45	415.34	2,076.27
1915.....	480,000.00	329,143.14	8,241.16	8,241.16	15,463.39	5,539.85	-----	146.85	19,769.52	96,402.41	228.41	5,065.27

1 Prior to 1923, transportation of things included in communication service.

TABLE 15.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1927, by items of expense, and totals for 1916-1926

State	Total approp- riation	Personal ser- vices—salaries and labor	Printing, binding, and cuts for publication	Supplies and materials	Communi- cation service ¹	Transport- ation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, and power	Equip- ment	Travel expense	Miscel- laneous	Unex- pended balance
Alabama	\$193,201.83	\$164,239.14	\$4,284.02	\$620.95	\$141.63	\$24.70		\$304.53	\$23,380.30	\$176.56	
Arizona	22,761.23	13,939.86	374.66	623.92	147.83	.82		1,586.29	7,674.14	1,634.89	
Arkansas	153,576.10	139,316.54	4,371.33	5,555.20	1,111.85						
California	115,061.46	115,061.45									
Colorado	51,101.07	37,715.76	1,166.44	2,171.78	818.84	133.80		418.38	8,668.82	7.25	
Connecticut	46,680.09	27,226.97			97.96				19,355.16		
Delaware	10,741.56	10,741.56									
Florida	64,368.33	52,598.79		30.18	93.33	5.00	\$5.00	20.30	11,587.23	25.50	
Georgia	227,780.76	214,374.04	827.11	156.70	539.93	18.59		849.69	10,666.41	348.24	
Idaho	32,867.74	27,889.16	300.00	522.42	501.52	1.17		193.71	3,456.12	3.64	
Illinois	218,495.98	218,495.98									
Indiana	152,087.09	152,087.09									
Iowa	160,596.43	160,596.43									
Kansas	120,962.06	100,312.16		194.51	21.94	1.44		4.00	20,427.21	.80	
Kentucky	187,342.23	187,342.23									
Louisiana	122,963.83	83,010.59	2,975.93	3,474.69	1,963.90	259.49		275.29	30,750.83	266.06	
Maine	49,217.76	23,312.98		1,785.21	142.22	47.69		709.25	20,219.41	1.00	
Maryland	60,963.51	49,320.16	1,402.12	1,487.23	499.48	23.12	1,000.00	316.14	6,762.59	147.67	
Massachusetts	21,234.75	21,234.75									
Michigan	149,913.95	149,913.95									
Minnesota	140,319.33	135,409.29		3.60	16.75	.89			4,888.80		
Mississippi	162,904.83	156,232.42							6,526.41	96.00	
Missouri	190,921.32	150,936.91			734.13	99.97	15.00	2,093.97	31,043.79	99.96	
Montana	39,597.13	33,858.76	1,035.00	27.10	115.15			261.34	4,296.78	3.00	
Nebraska	93,620.98	67,658.09	1,200.73	3,962.59	1,536.84	218.03		958.33	17,876.75	149.62	
Nevada	6,530.11	3,709.00		636.02	152.92	17.12		162.05	1,801.25	51.75	
New Hampshire	17,159.69	17,150.00		9.34		.35					
New Jersey	70,773.81	70,701.84			71.97						
New Mexico	31,035.53	22,254.04	727.49	237.73	43.89	7.27		114.88	7,646.44	3.79	
New York	188,634.11	187,798.38									
North Carolina	217,356.06	170,151.57	6,068.42	4,412.18	2,326.24	453.27	6.68	2,335.96	31,117.45	483.29	
North Dakota	58,694.01	55,694.01					3,000.00				
Ohio	218,773.06	192,419.00	30.00	860.33				505.31	24,945.42	14.00	
Oklahoma	156,422.88	156,120.51			302.37						
Oregon	41,224.89	41,224.89									
Pennsylvania	326,987.38	214,151.91	478.70	3,503.31	9,626.82	180.41	232.51	259.12	94,234.33	4,320.27	
Rhode Island	1,598.82	394.65	12.68	267.83	78.72	36.96		63.54	16.91		727.53
South Carolina	146,014.49	146,014.49									
South Dakota	56,176.30	29,717.59	2,931.76	5,560.65	1,474.66	376.86		752.87	15,236.66	125.25	
Tennessee	181,413.63	177,387.13	4,026.50								
Texas	331,015.26	288,403.63	3,105.00						39,503.63		

Utah.....	24,565.68	22,948.99	361.68	98.09	6.67	360.00	7.58	1,142.67	15.35	
Vermont.....	25,473.53	21,838.86	909.57	6.38	41.89		4.25	2,297.23	56.25	
Virginia.....	171,804.66	111,087.46	380.17	504.29			11.00	47,480.44	51.56	
Washington.....	63,868.29	48,136.69	1,738.06	449.59	296.45	9.55	615.43	10,098.23		
West Virginia.....	115,015.45	111,655.62	2,252.50					767.09		
Wisconsin.....	145,779.27	101,755.70	2,993.77	2,625.63	149.08		535.87	36,353.88	8.12	
Wyoming.....	14,399.74	14,009.60	213.24		9.29		24.45	143.16		
Total:										
1927.....	5,400,000.00	4,700,633.63	44,348.94	26,237.92	2,412.33	4,628.74	13,385.53	540,365.54	8,089.82	1,563.26
1926.....	5,400,000.00	4,711,692.12	47,014.19	30,780.71	4,717.07	5,051.17	10,962.57	538,576.17	7,465.67	816.90
1925.....	5,399,999.99	4,664,630.42	51,852.67	25,662.11	2,755.91	4,724.92	12,666.14	584,930.38	7,413.94	916.10
1924.....	5,400,000.00	4,637,018.08	46,053.65	29,212.57	4,409.56	6,075.61	17,207.77	568,349.42	11,220.40	20,394.99
1923.....	5,400,000.00	4,655,864.27	49,671.43	25,956.13	4,257.77	4,827.45	22,819.11	520,258.46	5,272.14	59,183.11
1922.....	5,100,000.00	4,254,787.62	74,254.76	27,459.91		5,105.09	24,684.34	587,035.78	7,187.79	69,650.55
1921.....	4,600,000.00	3,850,788.52	40,298.04	16,461.40		3,104.69	21,019.47	484,159.39	1,393.41	105,951.50
1920.....	4,100,000.00	3,382,628.44	46,471.18	26,754.12		3,357.21	18,452.15	440,221.83	7,503.05	115,655.64
1919.....	2,100,000.00	1,484,785.07	77,990.43	28,237.75		2,824.06	33,157.82	369,769.41	6,522.71	41,171.96
1918.....	1,600,000.00	1,189,520.31	46,437.58	20,826.08		3,052.65	24,613.74	259,998.19	3,486.85	11,933.71
1917.....	1,100,000.00	825,004.97	32,507.55	12,441.66		232.44	17,015.59	171,145.06	1,884.86	4,945.62
1916.....	600,000.00	455,471.00	21,505.74	5,397.94		223.28	11,758.17	87,038.02	1,331.24	2,076.27

1 Prior to 1923, transportation of things included in communication service.

TABLE 16.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (Federal Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1927, by projects, and totals for 1915-1926

State	Total	Adminis- tration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home dem- onstration work 1	Boys' and girls' club work	Home- economics special- ists 2 3	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nutri- tion 4	Home manage- ment 4	Clothing 4
Ala.	\$203,201.83	\$9,233.30		\$103,792.66	\$41,637.06	\$7,028.25		\$4,122.78	\$11,564.15	\$2,047.79	\$1,713.36		\$1,487.42	\$1,001.20		
Ariz.	32,761.23	9,806.92	\$180.24	9,656.82	5,941.30	3,306.65			1,927.38	2,430.78	2,714.33		4,283.77	4,678.02		\$2,535.34
Ark.	163,576.10	10,000.99	6,484.69	65,921.05	50,552.16	3,306.65			2,532.84							
Calif.	125,061.46	5,545.72		58,096.68	49,727.34	7,848.62										
Colo.	61,101.07	7,203.85	3,240.11	21,704.45	4,546.63	5,928.76			3,456.33	2,931.62			3,647.53	2,589.75		1,487.43
Conn.	56,680.09	4,166.65		5,934.00	6,818.99	8,385.94	\$2,500.00			6,200.00	4,000.00		3,667.04			3,757.47
Del.	20,741.56	3,367.89	1,096.16	7,814.49	1,278.45	6,894.16										
Fla.	74,368.33	8,562.52		38,919.86	3,504.55	5,326.43		105.07	4,885.60	708.85		\$320.35	16,502.95		\$2,263.66	2,129.29
Ga.	237,780.76	7,792.26	9,671.61	115,600.77	52,374.46	7,051.73			5,756.99	7,945.92	2,125.00		1,945.00			1,810.86
Idaho.	42,867.74	4,233.89	409.00	16,030.36	7,830.00	306.83			4,460.00	2,792.40	6,850.07	2,068.19	9,550.43	3,452.67	6,684.23	3,448.46
Ill.	228,495.98	15,628.37	3,387.33	85,020.14	43,614.77	14,562.21	6,032.82		5,593.11	2,792.40	12,006.72		9,000.04	6,247.20		6,312.73
Ind.	162,087.09	12,243.76	2,068.36	47,135.62	7,154.55	14,066.39		3,585.65	12,124.29	10,548.80	7,700.00			9,300.00	7,400.00	15,500.00
Iowa.	170,596.43	7,350.00		77,200.43	14,200.00	18,021.00			544.44	844.11	240.00	260.55	515.06			
Kans.	130,962.06	15,066.91	2,327.18	74,022.08	23,748.34	7,646.70		1,901.31	4,354.69	4,410.36	1,870.08	4,128.35	2,398.22	2,088.79		2,998.60
Ky.	197,342.23	7,381.04	5,931.27	111,925.81	19,993.22	11,875.80		3,915.79		300.00				2,475.00		
La.	132,993.83	6,715.91	419.51	80,228.61	36,484.86	5,499.96										
Me.	59,217.76	5,847.42	1,257.05	26,490.32	25,622.97											
Mid.	70,963.51	3,992.82	661.18	33,513.76	20,204.13	1,476.64			869.15	1,282.59	1,539.65		1,230.66			
Mass.	31,234.75	2,087.75	637.53	5,727.06	1,404.15	6,310.20			1,425.07	2,148.00	1.07		1,337.07			
Mich.	159,913.95			96,446.17	15,765.13	33,506.28								1,403.93	1,202.19	534.32
Minn.	150,319.33	11,747.47		55,625.16	3,385.15	22,214.50			8,281.22	4,422.67	15,773.97	3,340.00	1,470.83	3,899.96	800.00	8,221.23
Miss.	172,904.83	21,858.82	2,432.65	55,677.23	38,290.73	17,544.60			4,680.96	8,011.30	5,123.95			4,004.73	2,958.81	6,157.37
Mo.	200,921.32	8,438.20	3,524.55	76,615.07	11,936.15	13,802.90	3,111.93	997.64	9,750.15	6,067.30	6,469.82		18,284.67	2,944.82	7,748.72	7,663.85
Mont.	49,597.13	6,099.96	2,000.04	26,132.64	8,150.00	5,200.00									714.49	
Nebr.	103,620.98	7,700.00	140.00	45,592.26	3,510.00	6,413.72			2,820.00	5,340.00	2,800.00		5,830.00	2,400.00	3,750.00	3,900.00
Nev.	16,530.11	8,858.05		5,172.06	2,500.00											
N. H.	27,159.69	7,269.14	456.07	6,711.04	4,041.70	3,901.74					2,900.00					
N. J.	80,773.81	13,747.45	3,073.53	16,438.91	7,499.21	7,656.84				5,398.80	3,938.72		1,231.58	1,585.39	1,446.41	3,106.99
N. Mex.	41,035.53	12,074.59	4,162.53	22,981.05	1,817.33											
N. Y.	198,634.11	6,238.51	4,268.97	43,036.81	31,472.30	20,969.35	2,520.00	13,439.69	7,930.64	3,689.78			9,443.09	9,748.78	11,208.55	9,888.17
N. C.	227,356.06	5,345.34		157,062.20	64,948.52											
N. Dak.	68,694.01	4,957.04	1,786.87	27,624.32	5,940.99	7,225.50			2,560.67	2,170.69	2,446.93	1,495.67		3,696.86	1,581.79	3,101.28
Ohio.	228,775.06	22,996.63	8,214.09	80,551.13	18,967.19	13,190.55	4,197.45		10,945.84	7,163.23	1,633.24		10,593.97	1,264.33	1,080.00	7,072.45
Okla.	166,422.88	5,017.42	3,383.36	75,274.62	66,390.26	3,691.76			1,083.95	2,493.31	1,198.82		1,301.65	1,167.62		998.49
Oreg.	51,224.89	6,109.14	2,052.03	9,063.62	1,738.30	9,982.94			2,314.28	2,014.03	929.43		1,846.88	2,012.94		557.87
Pa.	336,987.38	51,639.71	1,688.68	167,125.95	30,501.30	1,801.18	23,009.76		1,812.54	1,825.35	32,190.53		2,317.76			
R. I.	11,598.82	1,979.99	371.48	1,445.37	2,368.09	3,032.96			467.08	286.60			481.98			481.98
S. C.	156,014.49	7,856.56	7,640.13	42,312.61	27,851.68	8,216.06			8,208.11	5,321.53	8,095.03		7,680.58	3,271.60	2,864.37	2,500.00
S. Dak.	66,176.30	2,366.00		17,913.61	16,299.04	2,480.00			4,175.00	2,375.01	3,000.00	3,400.00	3,616.67	4,231.25		3,092.39
Tenn.	191,413.63	14,647.52	4,796.51	92,179.23	37,409.40	906.25	749.63	803.46	12,172.95	6,584.17	1,989.47		8,633.65	1,174.76		

Tex-----	341, 015, 26	32, 463. 46	5, 714. 36	167, 032. 74	100, 092. 68	2, 528. 45	-----	-----	5, 115. 49	2, 165. 21	2, 720. 28	-----	-----	2, 191. 58	1, 656. 49	1, 656. 48	4, 059. 03
Utah-----	34, 565. 68	4, 406. 21	-----	15, 726. 82	4, 170. 97	1, 200. 72	-----	-----	1, 999. 92	1, 749. 96	-----	-----	-----	1, 811. 04	1, 500. 00	500. 04	1, 500. 00
Vt-----	35, 473. 53	5, 837. 45	269. 98	10, 567. 29	5, 320. 99	7, 353. 41	1, 353. 00	-----	-----	678. 21	1, 941. 08	-----	-----	1, 538. 29	-----	-----	-----
Va-----	181, 804. 66	19, 731. 90	-----	108, 503. 11	42, 038. 51	8, 152. 09	-----	-----	25. 99	-----	102. 81	-----	-----	463. 23	-----	-----	-----
Wash-----	73, 868. 29	15, 834. 26	1, 809. 48	27, 594. 68	5, 586. 59	6, 741. 26	-----	-----	1, 824. 44	1, 450. 58	1, 502. 55	-----	-----	1, 292. 93	1, 220. 03	1, 178. 28	1, 119. 22
W. Va-----	125, 015. 45	7, 214. 53	973. 28	59, 459. 85	22, 408. 96	16, 163. 11	-----	-----	5, 901. 17	3, 230. 35	3, 078. 26	-----	-----	2, 750. 00	-----	-----	-----
Wis-----	155, 779. 27	9, 850. 00	9, 917. 32	55, 871. 22	5, 120. 00	7, 750. 00	-----	-----	5, 347. 50	4, 710. 00	3, 810. 00	-----	-----	11, 505. 00	5, 535. 00	3, 360. 00	7, 435. 00
Wyo-----	24, 399. 74	8, 133. 14	-----	11, 341. 60	3, 600. 00	1, 325. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total:	5, 880, 000. 00	474, 287. 82	112, 201. 26	2, 561, 832. 81	1, 007, 869. 10	364, 487. 44	43, 474. 59	28, 871. 39	156, 911. 94	121, 739. 30	112, 608. 92	15, 013. 11	149, 780. 57	87, 320. 54	61, 630. 23	110, 290. 84	-----
1927-----	5, 880, 000. 00	514, 714. 28	143, 188. 39	2, 565, 351. 10	964, 378. 07	358, 598. 55	52, 729. 07	33, 037. 96	136, 255. 72	106, 794. 63	150, 440. 07	14, 738. 70	151, 594. 87	100, 227. 86	43, 650. 54	114, 818. 52	-----
1926-----	5, 879, 999. 99	489, 334. 58	129, 589. 83	2, 545, 860. 14	923, 732. 64	395, 996. 33	75, 683. 11	25, 285. 69	164, 480. 17	115, 788. 09	169, 368. 58	19, 478. 82	174, 800. 00	78, 561. 76	34, 351. 92	98, 595. 84	-----
1925-----	5, 880, 000. 00	567, 299. 02	107, 430. 35	2, 499, 648. 20	885, 351. 85	347, 032. 94	362, 896. 50	25, 595. 61	127, 715. 52	115, 383. 23	146, 225. 26	15, 058. 10	192, 313. 17	-----	-----	-----	-----
1924-----	5, 880, 000. 00	560, 818. 85	134, 982. 11	2, 484, 671. 37	885, 893. 81	388, 141. 33	321, 699. 57	27, 557. 00	135, 853. 68	112, 673. 45	149, 978. 94	13, 828. 80	178, 711. 34	-----	-----	-----	-----
1923-----	5, 880, 000. 00	534, 939. 13	107, 237. 37	2, 585, 672. 90	690, 124. 03	367, 674. 18	223, 457. 69	29, 013. 74	151, 306. 74	104, 173. 38	149, 102. 80	15, 052. 24	155, 850. 69	-----	-----	-----	-----
1922-----	5, 880, 000. 00	510, 671. 70	96, 897. 63	2, 314, 067. 79	643, 712. 65	338, 121. 77	163, 028. 85	29, 275. 33	117, 477. 14	83, 263. 80	151, 544. 79	14, 183. 78	124, 471. 96	-----	-----	-----	-----
1921-----	4, 580, 000. 00	497, 185. 75	113, 328. 01	1, 980, 498. 67	643, 380. 58	319, 561. 57	169, 269. 04	35, 041. 37	87, 871. 04	67, 003. 77	102, 469. 90	12, 947. 38	97, 415. 30	-----	-----	-----	-----
1920-----	2, 580, 000. 00	497, 041. 99	105, 120. 93	655, 145. 98	395, 631. 98	143, 219. 87	-----	46, 439. 03	93, 866. 43	59, 589. 20	85, 229. 65	14, 524. 65	101, 141. 49	-----	-----	-----	-----
1919-----	2, 580, 000. 00	390, 545. 48	76, 910. 28	584, 815. 72	356, 475. 39	112, 076. 34	-----	44, 515. 12	68, 268. 80	40, 519. 09	67, 341. 75	14, 790. 71	75, 316. 76	-----	-----	-----	-----
1918-----	1, 580, 000. 00	249, 738. 80	43, 881. 48	453, 417. 17	261, 229. 14	105, 290. 22	-----	69, 425. 12	59, 018. 49	26, 507. 94	49, 536. 76	11, 807. 83	56, 668. 96	-----	-----	-----	-----
1917-----	1, 580, 000. 00	177, 213. 30	27, 867. 77	289, 708. 77	174, 753. 22	63, 189. 11	-----	63, 125. 80	30, 305. 43	21, 168. 07	38, 365. 08	9, 593. 93	35, 352. 22	-----	-----	-----	-----
1916-----	480, 000. 00	86, 278. 39	8, 241. 16	128, 083. 33	69, 890. 05	32, 944. 29	-----	33, 821. 65	8, 640. 84	5, 735. 83	16, 269. 72	3, 930. 67	9, 191. 99	-----	-----	-----	-----
1915-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.
² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.
³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.
⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

[illegible]

TABLE 17.—Expenditures from the United States appropriation of May 8, 1914 (State Smith-Lever) for cooperative agricultural extension work in each State for the year ended June 30, 1927, by projects, and totals for 1916-1926

State	Total	Admin- istration	Printing and dis- tribution of publi- cations	County agent work	Home demon- stration work 1	Boys' and girls' club work	Home econom- ics 2 3	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nu- trition 4	Home manage- ment 4	Cloth- ing 4
Ala.	\$193,201.83	\$5,958.24	\$4,794.36	\$77,781.05	\$67,861.65	\$2,782.39		\$225.00	\$5,036.37	\$475.15	\$230.36		\$1,728.72	\$4,077.33		\$4,310.60
Ariz.	22,761.23	2,755.70	374.66	8,433.84	5,835.70				2,927.10	1,350.00	1,602.00		138.34	2,622.00		1,260.00
Ark.	153,576.10	8,599.05	7,755.73	82,189.06	41,708.55	2,875.72			1,602.00							
Calif.	115,061.46			95,003.52	20,057.94				2,232.48	697.20			2,577.45	1,378.17		1,057.83
Colo.	51,101.07	4,322.84		28,015.89	2,721.24	3,642.15			374.88	4,234.88	4,750.10		1,522.17	4,917.74		1,483.34
Conn.	46,680.09	3,305.95	1,818.92	4,464.07	443.33	3,971.67	\$625.01									
Del.	10,741.56	3,755.00				2,522.49										
Fla.	64,368.33			19,461.29	37,548.15				1,935.49	3,539.80			1,705.44	3,819.09	\$720.01	735.63
Ga.	227,780.76	15,515.31	815.93	116,322.62	44,998.35	6,663.19			3,730.50	1,573.46	8,843.56	\$1,644.21	1,818.02			620.00
Idaho	32,867.74	2,877.02	300.00	13,084.77	6,069.67	350.00										
Ill.	218,495.98			218,495.98												
Ind.	152,087.09			152,087.09												
Iowa	160,596.43			140,246.93	10,524.50	825.00										
Kans.	120,962.06	113.24		39,204.22	1,407.35	262.98	3,392.64	90.97	6,273.74	6,717.99	4,006.34	3,258.97	12,597.52	5,867.16	3,178.91	8,122.69
Ky.	187,342.23	12,129.99	742.50	57,046.58	37,544.50	19,628.29		4,510.00	9,591.13	7,931.65	2,769.16		7,115.26	4,047.21		6,666.65
La.	122,963.83	6,938.68	8,085.42	42,090.98	6,631.50	5,296.10			10,080.99	6,655.79	8,046.73		788.59	857.76		
Me.	49,217.76	3,520.73		11,848.72	5,880.14				3,101.00	3,648.21	3,714.60		1,693.52		3,355.11	3,355.10
Md.	60,963.51	7,102.00	1,408.23	20,019.57	9,976.07	3,168.16				2,806.78	2,792.41		3,219.74			
Mass.	21,234.75			21,234.75												
Mich.	149,913.95	10,250.00		47,963.60					3,940.00	8,302.49	12,675.00		22,672.61	456.00	3,000.00	
Minn.	140,319.33	2,858.87	1,285.00	113,064.93	5,123.32	6,749.10				816.34	1,405.04	1,145.81	2,193.55			
Miss.	162,904.83			113,968.42	29,098.50											
Mo.	190,921.32	4,030.68	5,202.45	125,238.47	12,642.91	3,825.14	1,135.66	913.30	3,711.77	3,218.37	3,388.34		8,918.99	1,402.26	3,666.64	3,696.16
Mont.	39,597.13	2,900.00	1,760.00	13,332.64	3,850.00	2,300.00								4,100.00	1,654.49	3,200.00
Nebr.	93,620.98	5,455.49	2,625.97	51,303.06	2,347.57	4,698.09			3,905.88	2,513.79			1,483.21	3,413.46	1,351.99	1,894.58
Nev.	6,530.11			1,572.06	2,200.00					1,075.00	1,683.05					
N. H.	17,159.69			12,075.00	5,075.00	9.69										
N. J.	70,773.81	700.00	1,235.00	21,327.66	4,866.66	13,616.35				5,978.14	5,690.00		2,395.00	3,560.00	3,560.00	720.00
N. Mex.	31,035.53		973.45	8,837.76	6,798.25				3,547.67	2,000.51	2,000.51		4,799.24	5,750.00	1,611.92	
N. Y.	188,634.11	1,372.19		106,832.03	42,598.39	14,333.87			5,050.00	3,250.00			1,999.98	3,690.01		4,089.11
N. C.	217,356.06	10,187.52	11,412.87	76,522.87	26,120.94	4,030.17			27,016.79	8,828.90			12,875.90	2,763.88	1,166.65	3,116.62
N. Dak.	58,694.01	16,390.14	30.00	118,040.56	14,897.79	19,466.52			1,983.35	1,449.99	1,750.00	2,700.00	13,124.11	2,875.90	2,600.00	2,589.96
Ohio	218,775.06	15,772.65	2,760.00	80,652.41	14,536.12	10,584.07			6,166.67	3,522.07	4,568.45		3,000.00	2,776.67		2,650.00
Okl.	156,422.88	6,645.62		13,974.27	1,500.00	5,105.00			3,733.33	4,317.67	3,750.00		600.00	1,250.00		650.00
Oreg.	41,224.89			128,442.21	37,354.52	16,701.96			16,425.48	18,859.28	2,100.00		19,614.29			
Pa.	326,987.38	4,003.31	478.70	128,442.21	37,354.52	16,701.96	28,179.72						8.29			
R. I.	1,598.82	351.71	12.68	387.39	25.03	61.55			4.57	200.00						
S. C.	146,014.49	14,451.22	2,204.32	84,893.24	36,015.71				1,928.98	1,287.99	1,391.92	1,057.87	1,374.53	1,766.59		1,541.80
S. Dak.	56,176.30	22,362.09	5,932.34	4,453.31	861.41	3,732.61			1,080.00		6,640.00		540.00	2,580.00		2,240.00
Tenn.	181,413.63	12,560.00	4,026.50	90,740.94	46,738.69	3,300.00	2,700.00	3,607.50								

Tex.	331, 015.26	2, 351.98	9, 244.57	207, 519.08	80, 218.90	3, 668.89	---	---	6, 175.00	2, 975.00	2, 975.00	---	---	3, 175.00	1, 975.00	1, 975.00	---
Utah	24, 565.68	---	---	15, 848.54	4, 390.08	---	---	---	275.04	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	25, 473.53	2, 991.56	---	10, 437.04	3, 433.29	---	---	---	---	1, 119.27	2, 332.10	---	---	371.42	---	---	---
Va.	171, 804.66	102.12	14, 749.88	54, 563.53	41, 490.74	3, 860.12	319.84	---	9, 389.20	9, 740.95	11, 277.41	---	---	8, 633.02	---	---	---
Wash.	63, 868.29	6, 161.26	2, 425.69	16, 902.20	4, 341.57	4, 049.80	---	---	2, 783.02	3, 205.43	2, 971.84	---	---	2, 939.95	810.78	2, 915.86	2, 439.83
W. Va.	115, 015.45	3, 750.94	4, 752.74	73, 275.00	19, 829.43	12, 677.84	---	---	---	---	729.50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	145, 779.27	5, 329.63	1, 473.93	86, 025.87	965.79	2, 850.94	---	---	4, 831.12	2, 750.62	7, 959.59	---	---	7, 134.78	2, 147.41	1, 486.12	2, 944.88
Wyo.	14, 399.74	390.14	---	12, 809.60	1, 200.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total:	5, 400, 000.00	240, 064.19	98, 681.84	2, 876, 107.68	728, 071.31	207, 667.79	36, 352.87	12, 261.55	150, 433.55	127, 443.57	113, 868.01	9, 806.86	152, 758.64	70, 503.52	32, 742.74	56, 960.18	---
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1926	5, 400, 000.00	238, 648.04	104, 493.36	2, 861, 288.71	759, 181.86	222, 413.89	46, 202.49	15, 664.10	145, 205.90	129, 600.34	118, 739.28	6, 408.24	162, 469.95	69, 537.29	25, 130.61	55, 075.63	---
1925	5, 399, 999.99	200, 230.20	80, 633.60	2, 871, 202.68	764, 356.32	180, 045.94	114, 996.88	15, 716.27	150, 132.86	109, 889.36	110, 540.95	13, 609.97	132, 991.43	60, 993.43	25, 993.85	67, 048.09	---
1924	5, 400, 000.00	285, 911.89	81, 005.72	2, 962, 393.16	750, 939.18	194, 681.32	165, 523.64	13, 984.83	176, 842.99	103, 904.31	133, 617.88	13, 628.91	117, 546.29	---	---	---	---
1923	5, 400, 000.00	332, 631.65	74, 414.38	2, 940, 071.60	831, 627.67	193, 467.20	104, 525.11	5, 506.33	150, 062.17	100, 913.09	115, 412.01	10, 546.32	115, 216.02	---	---	---	---
1922	5, 100, 000.00	299, 388.81	78, 678.18	2, 669, 702.27	775, 682.83	228, 517.62	200, 301.69	16, 517.56	117, 689.62	89, 407.18	88, 359.26	10, 248.45	128, 143.57	---	---	---	---
1921	4, 600, 000.00	299, 526.68	76, 823.58	2, 348, 738.60	761, 014.77	215, 447.91	94, 802.54	22, 731.78	104, 050.07	77, 498.14	74, 905.25	15, 728.27	100, 675.72	---	---	---	---
1920	4, 100, 000.00	247, 554.18	58, 956.38	2, 204, 209.25	589, 724.44	178, 287.12	117, 032.75	47, 019.29	84, 244.58	61, 520.81	50, 416.25	14, 135.15	70, 309.47	---	---	---	---
1919	2, 100, 000.00	252, 329.45	55, 540.79	941, 902.93	293, 869.64	112, 706.28	---	---	55, 747.75	34, 779.81	48, 483.73	11, 498.94	42, 585.94	---	---	---	---
1918	1, 600, 000.00	178, 212.44	40, 130.89	766, 416.54	197, 262.21	80, 315.51	---	---	35, 850.11	44, 274.89	22, 973.75	45, 155.37	8, 054.15	44, 613.67	---	---	---
1917	1, 100, 000.00	97, 302.53	34, 819.50	541, 495.05	126, 235.78	50, 209.68	---	---	27, 199.22	12, 722.78	24, 306.88	5, 230.27	26, 433.67	---	---	---	---
1916	600, 000.00	90, 055.50	15, 198.34	283, 077.42	68, 468.44	28, 473.54	---	---	7, 305.47	7, 102.61	9, 905.43	2, 406.88	9, 439.85	---	---	---	---

† Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.

* Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.

³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

[illegible]

TABLE 18.—*Sources of offset to Federal Smith-Lever funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, by States, and totals for 1916-1926*

State	Total appro- priation	State	County	Other (farm- ers' organiza- tions)	Unexpended balance
Alabama.....	\$193, 201. 83	\$147, 913. 76	\$45, 288. 07		
Arizona.....	22, 761. 23	22, 761. 23			
Arkansas.....	153, 576. 10	92, 689. 80	60, 886. 30		
California.....	115, 061. 46	115, 061. 46			
Colorado.....	51, 101. 07	40, 053. 96	11, 047. 11		
Connecticut.....	46, 680. 09	46, 680. 09			
Delaware.....	10, 741. 56	10, 741. 56			
Florida.....	64, 368. 33	48, 872. 25	15, 496. 08		
Georgia.....	227, 780. 76	128, 000. 00	99, 780. 76		
Idaho.....	32, 867. 74	32, 867. 74			
Illinois.....	218, 495. 98	111, 299. 25		\$107, 196. 73	
Indiana.....	152, 087. 09	79, 449. 85	72, 637. 24		
Iowa.....	160, 596. 43		160, 596. 43		
Kansas.....	120, 962. 06	82, 499. 00	38, 463. 06		
Kentucky.....	187, 342. 23	142, 241. 30	45, 100. 93		
Louisiana.....	122, 963. 83	89, 831. 85	33, 131. 98		
Maine.....	49, 217. 76	49, 217. 76			
Maryland.....	60, 963. 51	60, 963. 51			
Massachusetts.....	21, 234. 75	21, 234. 75			
Michigan.....	149, 913. 95	115, 795. 23	34, 118. 72		
Minnesota.....	140, 319. 33	103, 833. 90	36, 485. 43		
Mississippi.....	162, 904. 83	65, 150. 00	97, 754. 83		
Missouri.....	190, 921. 32	83, 267. 81	107, 653. 51		
Montana.....	39, 597. 13	29, 370. 64	10, 226. 49		
Nebraska.....	93, 620. 98	50, 949. 53	42, 671. 45		
Nevada.....	6, 530. 11	6, 530. 11			
New Hampshire.....	17, 159. 69	17, 159. 69			
New Jersey.....	70, 773. 81	70, 773. 81			
New Mexico.....	31, 035. 53	23, 564. 01	7, 471. 52		
New York.....	188, 634. 11	109, 341. 35	78, 457. 03		\$835. 73
North Carolina.....	217, 356. 06	177, 082. 01	40, 274. 05		
North Dakota.....	58, 694. 01	36, 436. 23	22, 257. 78		
Ohio.....	218, 775. 06	166, 106. 99	52, 668. 07		
Oklahoma.....	156, 422. 88	118, 765. 52	37, 657. 36		
Oregon.....	41, 224. 89	41, 224. 89			
Pennsylvania.....	326, 987. 38	267, 304. 28	59, 683. 10		
Rhode Island.....	1, 598. 82	871. 29			727. 53
South Carolina.....	146, 014. 49	102, 150. 38	43, 864. 11		
South Dakota.....	56, 176. 30	56, 176. 30			
Tennessee.....	181, 413. 63	86, 000. 00	95, 413. 63		
Texas.....	331, 015. 26	251, 326. 40	79, 688. 86		
Utah.....	24, 565. 68	24, 565. 68			
Vermont.....	25, 473. 53	25, 473. 53			
Virginia.....	171, 804. 66	170, 171. 57	1, 633. 09		
Washington.....	63, 868. 29	56, 092. 87	7, 775. 42		
West Virginia.....	115, 015. 45	11, 383. 68	103, 631. 77		
Wisconsin.....	145, 779. 27	114, 625. 21	31, 154. 06		
Wyoming.....	14, 399. 74	14, 399. 74			
Total:					
1927.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 718, 271. 77	1, 572, 968. 24	107, 196. 73	1, 563. 26
1926.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 620, 775. 64	1, 670, 811. 48	107, 595. 98	816. 90
1925.....	5, 399, 999. 99	3, 657, 975. 00	1, 634, 787. 09	106, 321. 80	916. 10
1924.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 542, 542. 33	1, 729, 371. 54	107, 691. 14	20, 394. 99
1923.....	5, 400, 000. 00	3, 463, 045. 41	1, 769, 973. 22	107, 798. 26	59, 183. 11
1922.....	5, 100, 000. 00	3, 218, 002. 63	1, 712, 675. 09	99, 671. 73	69, 650. 55
1921.....	4, 600, 000. 00	2, 966, 461. 61	1, 518, 778. 45	8, 808. 44	105, 951. 50
1920.....	4, 100, 000. 00	2, 630, 754. 55	1, 095, 923. 84	257, 665. 97	115, 655. 64
1919.....	2, 100, 000. 00	1, 586, 066. 42	316, 367. 59	156, 394. 03	41, 171. 96
1918.....	1, 600, 000. 00	1, 313, 330. 47	215, 077. 20	59, 658. 62	11, 933. 71
1917.....	1, 100, 000. 00	952, 114. 31	94, 556. 74	48, 383. 33	4, 945. 62
1916.....	600, 000. 00	497, 484. 18	69, 226. 79	31, 212. 76	2, 076. 27

TABLE 19.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1927, by sources of funds, and totals for 1915-1926

States	Total	United States Department of Agriculture		Clarke-McNary		Smith-Lever		State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
		Farmers' cooperative demonstrations	Other ¹	Federal	State	Federal	State			
Alabama.....	\$472,423.04	\$33,271.54	-----	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$203,201.83	\$193,201.83	\$360.00	\$39,387.84	-----
Arizona.....	116,045.43	12,098.29	-----	-----	-----	32,761.23	22,761.23	22,554.92	25,833.76	\$36.00
Arkansas.....	473,955.96	34,141.32	-----	1,375.00	1,375.00	163,576.10	153,576.10	1,735.20	113,121.70	5,055.54
California.....	676,264.17	23,596.40	-----	1,493.75	1,493.75	125,061.46	115,061.46	228,390.35	181,167.00	-----
Colorado.....	256,017.57	22,749.37	3,396.66	1,500.00	1,500.00	61,101.07	51,101.07	11,201.53	51,266.60	52,201.27
Connecticut.....	236,399.29	11,737.09	-----	808.32	808.32	56,680.09	46,680.09	33,678.21	86,007.17	-----
Delaware.....	36,891.79	5,408.67	-----	-----	-----	20,741.56	10,741.56	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	314,490.68	21,688.82	-----	-----	-----	74,368.33	64,368.33	17,316.64	136,748.56	-----
Georgia.....	631,647.14	36,638.20	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	237,780.76	227,780.76	41,697.18	84,750.24	-----
Idaho.....	187,926.10	19,689.45	3,043.92	-----	-----	42,867.74	32,867.74	37,721.67	51,735.58	-----
Illinois.....	961,615.17	11,565.52	-----	-----	-----	228,495.98	218,495.98	12,800.00	27,425.86	462,831.83
Indiana.....	545,935.17	11,760.49	7,153.42	-----	-----	162,087.09	152,087.09	56,107.37	84,960.58	71,779.13
Iowa.....	969,349.70	12,401.17	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	170,596.43	160,596.43	203,686.10	139,593.57	279,476.00
Kansas.....	544,809.32	11,840.80	-----	-----	-----	130,962.06	120,962.06	47,908.72	164,812.02	68,323.66
Kentucky.....	477,293.80	30,351.74	-----	-----	-----	197,342.23	187,342.23	-----	57,100.87	5,156.73
Louisiana.....	403,633.09	35,516.56	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	132,963.83	122,963.83	3,412.96	104,059.57	1,716.34
Maine.....	161,381.43	17,967.23	-----	-----	-----	59,217.76	49,217.76	714.09	28,727.68	5,536.91
Maryland.....	311,663.74	17,541.92	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	70,963.51	60,963.51	79,815.65	58,884.00	20,495.15
Massachusetts.....	421,320.70	23,872.23	-----	1,432.50	1,432.50	31,234.75	21,234.75	84,321.89	257,792.08	-----
Michigan.....	568,845.66	10,131.54	16,226.67	1,500.00	1,500.00	159,913.95	149,913.95	105,886.55	123,773.00	-----
Minnesota.....	450,218.40	13,156.51	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	150,319.33	140,319.33	23,088.98	98,831.72	21,502.53
Mississippi.....	515,313.21	38,998.99	-----	1,487.50	1,487.50	172,904.83	162,904.83	5,796.66	129,436.14	2,296.76
Missouri.....	438,324.68	14,204.63	-----	1,125.00	1,125.00	200,921.32	190,921.32	4,222.64	25,804.77	-----
Montana.....	291,880.28	25,703.61	3,924.96	-----	-----	49,597.13	49,597.13	71,807.45	101,250.00	-----
Nebraska.....	320,070.35	14,353.33	4,492.32	1,216.67	1,216.67	103,620.98	93,620.98	22,960.71	60,586.81	18,001.88
Nevada.....	97,711.09	11,444.35	3,199.92	-----	-----	16,530.11	6,530.11	13,713.31	46,293.29	-----
New Hampshire.....	166,069.56	17,925.24	-----	1,815.00	1,815.00	27,159.69	17,159.69	49,535.31	50,659.63	-----
New Jersey.....	342,269.47	14,134.61	-----	1,493.75	1,493.75	80,773.81	70,773.81	24,517.44	149,082.30	-----
New Mexico.....	148,563.64	20,522.90	913.33	-----	-----	41,035.53	31,035.53	-----	54,176.79	879.56
New York.....	1,282,167.55	12,205.67	11,698.50	2,296.67	2,296.67	197,798.38	187,798.38	311,149.93	550,428.98	6,494.37
North Carolina.....	639,545.57	32,689.42	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	227,356.06	217,356.06	16,021.30	143,122.73	-----
North Dakota.....	212,324.38	24,042.11	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	68,694.01	58,694.01	1,694.00	56,200.25	-----
Ohio.....	734,371.59	11,770.11	17,608.39	1,500.00	1,500.00	228,775.06	218,775.06	92,870.94	161,463.39	108.64
Oklahoma.....	483,077.83	29,114.46	-----	-----	-----	166,422.88	156,422.88	-----	131,117.61	-----
Oregon.....	301,517.07	23,397.85	3,793.17	-----	-----	51,224.89	41,224.89	81,813.34	85,358.38	14,704.55
Pennsylvania.....	801,236.56	128.40	771.94	1,500.00	1,500.00	336,987.38	326,987.38	48,944.56	84,416.90	-----

¹ Prior to 1926, included funds from various other bureaus.

TABLE 19.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1927, by sources of funds, and totals for 1915-1926—Continued

States	Total	United States Department of Agriculture		Clarke-McNary		Smith-Lever		State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
		Farmers' cooperative demonstrations	Other ¹	Federal	State	Federal	State			
Rhode Island.....	\$33,490.96	\$6,560.75	-----	\$1,487.50	\$1,487.50	\$10,871.29	\$871.29	\$46.63	\$5,825.00	\$9,316.00
South Carolina.....	420,793.96	30,796.81	-----	-----	-----	155,014.49	146,014.49	13,230.20	71,762.97	-----
South Dakota.....	301,845.78	21,608.41	\$2,516.67	-----	-----	66,176.30	56,176.30	64,800.82	90,507.28	-----
Tennessee.....	444,451.71	34,079.25	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	191,413.63	181,413.63	8,287.31	26,257.89	-----
Texas.....	971,384.41	54,781.67	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	341,015.26	331,015.26	-----	241,572.22	-----
Utah.....	103,221.47	16,657.02	1,873.33	-----	-----	34,565.68	24,565.68	14,434.32	3,811.94	7,313.50
Vermont.....	123,345.51	17,129.57	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	35,473.53	25,473.53	6,904.65	15,217.27	20,146.96
Virginia.....	531,756.32	31,119.95	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	181,804.66	171,804.66	42,466.44	86,335.68	15,224.93
Washington.....	248,701.61	24,195.44	-----	-----	-----	73,868.29	63,868.29	3,073.05	83,696.54	-----
West Virginia.....	372,863.21	16,871.89	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00	125,015.45	115,015.45	112,960.42	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	470,365.74	8,161.45	-----	1,720.00	1,720.00	155,779.27	145,779.27	30,899.75	126,306.00	-----
Wyoming.....	132,528.53	17,171.15	2,468.71	-----	-----	24,399.74	14,399.74	39,045.23	35,043.96	-----
Total:	20,147,319.39	986,893.90	83,081.91	43,251.66	43,251.66	5,878,436.74	5,398,436.74	2,093,654.42	4,531,714.12	1,088,598.24
1927.....	19,485,492.81	967,166.73	129,377.72	32,020.34	32,020.34	5,879,183.10	5,399,183.10	2,113,369.94	3,996,614.08	1,036,557.46
1926.....	19,332,371.40	962,390.34	228,856.67	-----	-----	5,879,083.89	5,379,083.89	1,978,746.89	3,893,814.16	990,395.56
1925.....	19,082,025.04	991,900.82	234,320.98	-----	-----	5,859,605.01	5,379,605.01	1,696,878.21	3,883,185.02	1,036,529.99
1924.....	18,484,845.00	1,004,729.29	275,532.24	-----	-----	5,820,816.89	5,340,816.89	1,712,766.53	3,420,000.81	910,182.35
1923.....	17,181,751.64	1,007,263.48	209,540.93	-----	-----	5,510,349.45	5,030,349.45	1,497,379.71	2,972,740.71	954,127.91
1922.....	16,792,248.32	1,025,083.33	435,046.70	-----	-----	4,974,048.50	4,494,048.50	1,549,897.30	3,293,566.38	1,020,557.61
1921.....	14,658,079.92	1,021,091.39	406,020.96	-----	-----	4,464,344.36	3,984,344.36	1,244,465.72	2,865,739.87	672,073.26
1920.....	14,661,560.50	2 5,564,839.70	935,373.64	-----	-----	2,538,828.04	2,058,828.04	901,828.49	2,291,209.30	370,653.29
1919.....	11,302,764.75	3 3,900,406.30	507,282.95	-----	-----	2,068,066.29	1,588,066.29	881,091.25	1,863,632.29	494,219.38
1918.....	6,149,619.63	958,333.87	185,893.15	-----	-----	1,575,054.38	1,095,054.38	832,114.16	1,258,296.14	244,573.55
1917.....	4,864,180.94	900,389.92	165,172.01	-----	-----	1,077,923.73	597,923.73	872,733.90	973,251.56	276,786.09
1916.....	3,597,235.85	905,782.00	105,168.40	-----	-----	474,934.73	-----	1,044,270.38	780,331.79	286,748.55
1915.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Prior to 1926, included funds from various other bureaus.² Includes \$4,598,243.13 emergency funds.³ Includes \$2,949,072.48 emergency funds.

TABLE 20.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1927, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-1926

State	Total appro- priation	Personal services—sala- ries and labor	Publications	Supplies and materials	Communica- tion service ¹	Transpor- tation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscella- neous
Alabama.....	\$472, 423.04	\$410, 108.14	\$4, 284.02	\$7, 803.17	\$3, 928.57	\$718.36	\$63.50	\$6, 936.91	\$37, 902.18	\$678.19
Arizona.....	116, 045.43	79, 084.88	554.90	2, 534.98	1, 214.33	185.01	68.00	403.37	30, 602.26	1, 377.70
Arkansas.....	473, 955.96	384, 798.42	7, 860.87	8, 000.53	2, 765.61	329.98	-----	2, 029.98	64, 683.59	3, 486.98
California.....	676, 264.17	503, 176.59	54.01	24, 338.12	8, 681.89	976.14	846.99	9, 050.73	117, 800.10	11, 339.60
Colorado.....	256, 017.57	141, 658.46	3, 999.79	20, 343.95	4, 270.35	1, 403.29	50.45	3, 010.37	56, 821.80	24, 459.11
Connecticut.....	236, 399.29	155, 648.00	5, 865.04	7, 438.32	5, 681.22	636.44	2, 291.95	3, 342.02	44, 325.88	11, 170.42
Delaware.....	36, 891.79	27, 132.65	1, 074.85	1, 447.21	633.93	20.54	-----	513.56	6, 061.34	7.71
Florida.....	314, 490.68	280, 536.77	2, 953.58	2, 468.13	853.28	85.18	95.50	351.25	26, 490.63	656.36
Georgia.....	631, 647.14	534, 450.50	5, 528.41	7, 615.25	3, 244.98	318.65	1, 531.27	4, 702.26	34, 715.70	39, 540.12
Iaho.....	187, 926.10	126, 560.86	1, 429.87	6, 810.27	3, 372.08	432.74	128.15	1, 358.26	45, 504.26	2, 329.61
Illinois.....	961, 615.17	630, 364.00	2, 865.58	60, 679.06	34, 391.41	2, 326.23	7, 608.36	30, 706.79	93, 255.57	99, 416.17
Indiana.....	545, 935.17	412, 389.32	3, 302.78	30, 594.63	6, 540.49	1, 118.14	277.08	3, 516.46	84, 861.91	3, 334.36
Iowa.....	969, 349.70	630, 217.23	30, 192.17	41, 398.25	37, 642.39	3, 460.03	2, 931.00	10, 705.29	156, 302.34	56, 791.00
Kansas.....	544, 809.32	376, 554.52	3, 077.64	24, 046.93	10, 549.63	1, 414.74	702.56	21, 649.25	56, 717.87	50, 096.18
Kentucky.....	477, 293.80	353, 423.33	4, 881.54	8, 675.50	1, 796.77	814.58	3, 600.00	4, 116.50	99, 473.91	511.67
Louisiana.....	403, 633.09	358, 923.55	2, 990.23	3, 733.91	1, 984.32	342.89	2, 257.36	2, 686.07	35, 116.84	266.06
Maine.....	161, 381.43	108, 627.81	1, 257.05	8, 296.39	3, 531.96	373.64	-----	2, 75.29	34, 203.38	147.77
Maryland.....	311, 663.74	236, 270.61	2, 185.00	9, 524.39	2, 294.07	1, 727.25	1, 000.00	991.77	57, 083.82	586.83
Massachusetts.....	421, 320.70	256, 368.38	2, 697.37	5, 538.01	4, 032.61	261.75	6.18	1, 119.35	148, 121.75	3, 175.30
Michigan.....	568, 845.66	467, 801.82	7, 331.42	8, 646.42	4, 160.62	310.84	376.97	4, 313.58	75, 275.15	3, 175.30
Maine.....	450, 218.40	335, 086.79	3, 410.88	10, 458.35	7, 930.31	877.43	-----	3, 159.55	31, 277.04	590.00
Mississippi.....	515, 313.21	472, 682.57	2, 432.65	4, 550.36	1, 943.90	178.32	689.20	969.17	82, 644.86	3, 180.83
Missouri.....	438, 324.68	325, 102.00	6, 100.72	11, 104.54	5, 758.12	1, 163.57	165.69	3, 104.35	92, 402.38	5.00
Montana.....	291, 880.28	179, 540.36	3, 984.25	7, 226.48	2, 023.08	362.50	3, 371.58	2, 964.65	49, 169.92	5, 173.95
Nebraska.....	320, 070.35	239, 406.79	1, 864.78	10, 245.89	7, 602.06	1, 149.29	512.74	4, 944.93	22, 422.55	3, 981.49
Nevada.....	97, 711.09	60, 716.02	-----	4, 257.24	1, 871.98	328.08	284.23	3, 849.50	33, 181.60	2, 750.51
New Hampshire.....	166, 069.56	110, 612.62	4, 176.84	5, 877.06	2, 583.29	703.00	808.00	5, 376.64	48, 759.33	6, 406.80
New Jersey.....	342, 269.47	244, 779.40	6, 072.32	13, 877.77	4, 418.27	371.55	337.87	17, 246.16	35, 911.61	102, 621.96
New Mexico.....	148, 563.64	99, 018.76	2, 501.13	5, 061.54	1, 930.25	627.27	320.00	2, 490.12	156, 089.25	10, 816.26
New York.....	1, 282, 167.55	751, 273.73	96, 124.75	50, 273.32	31, 965.07	1, 601.46	46, 200.71	46, 018.26	75, 875.72	10, 816.26
North Carolina.....	639, 545.57	529, 484.90	6, 223.63	8, 731.65	2, 921.91	822.46	2, 007.68	2, 661.36	55, 697.90	3, 165.23
North Dakota.....	212, 324.38	148, 364.42	1, 089.03	2, 110.43	1, 157.41	167.78	3, 000.00	3, 572.18	124, 692.52	3, 204.63
Ohio.....	734, 371.59	568, 115.25	10, 987.22	17, 198.38	6, 279.56	643.24	-----	3, 199.79	33, 580.38	25.50
Oklahoma.....	483, 077.83	440, 800.13	3, 383.36	3, 048.72	1, 578.62	228.37	-----	2, 975.71	56, 455.37	3, 948.51
Oregon.....	301, 517.07	216, 430.36	2, 280.93	12, 037.83	6, 335.44	788.91	234.01	2, 975.71	147, 137.94	5, 024.41
Pennsylvania.....	801, 236.56	613, 435.06	2, 165.64	14, 797.53	15, 935.36	557.62	1, 643.11	539.89	4, 924.27	37, 479.99
Rhode Island.....	33, 490.96	24, 277.07	384.16	2, 654.79	429.17	143.36	-----	358.95	60, 389.43	1, 699.71
South Carolina.....	420, 793.96	359, 342.07	6, 923.55	5, 961.21	4, 597.84	429.53	614.20	719.36	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	301, 845.78	214, 555.73	3, 104.72	11, 567.19	6, 850.36	2, 296.95	182.32	1, 199.37	-----	-----

¹ Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 20.—Total expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1927, by items of expense, and totals for 1915-1926—Continued

State	Total appro- piation	Personal services—sala- ries and labor	Publications	Supplies and materials	Communica- tion service	Transpor- tation of things ¹	Heat, light, water, power	Equipment	Travel expenses	Miscella- neous
Tennessee.....	\$444,451.71	\$379,033.00	\$9,233.01	\$7,635.83	\$2,768.89	\$782.23	\$1,112.90	\$3,025.36	\$39,141.24	\$1,719.25
Texas.....	971,384.41	820,518.24	7,264.85	7,383.41	3,705.33	313.63	622.05	622.05	131,506.60	70.30
Utah.....	103,221.47	83,649.51	672.06	3,406.66	404.73	84.48	30.29	331.97	13,892.84	748.93
Vermont.....	123,345.51	84,542.88	278.66	6,486.65	1,984.67	312.03	360.00	771.01	22,562.27	6,047.34
Virginia.....	531,756.32	429,097.38	13,132.13	8,545.82	2,538.69	653.80	77.86	1,717.30	75,156.17	837.17
Washington.....	248,701.61	180,158.94	6,541.48	10,748.16	3,915.93	855.44	35.33	7,617.82	38,736.38	92.13
West Virginia.....	372,863.21	312,397.60	4,867.26	5,045.04	3,428.35	423.31	455.28	6,373.25	28,853.71	11,019.41
Wisconsin.....	470,365.74	315,548.08	6,437.47	4,400.95	4,350.49	310.90	-----	541.87	123,969.08	14,806.90
Wyoming.....	132,528.53	94,090.84	975.53	2,669.48	435.90	79.42	-----	379.54	33,891.47	6.35
Total: 1927.....	20,147,319.39	15,106,156.34	308,999.13	547,306.70	278,925.49	34,512.35	86,308.32	235,941.92	3,045,401.81	503,767.33
1926.....	19,485,492.81	14,645,209.97	332,887.97	523,105.44	270,238.81	32,076.21	77,008.93	240,933.31	2,899,159.58	464,852.59
1925.....	19,332,371.40	14,376,987.22	317,825.82	515,783.58	255,634.14	33,419.12	85,051.59	279,476.73	3,000,956.41	467,236.79
1924.....	19,082,025.04	13,960,024.41	344,036.52	771,311.06	233,704.70	27,215.82	63,155.12	176,912.37	3,147,711.34	357,953.70
1923.....	18,484,845.00	13,669,718.39	336,906.94	477,957.00	194,642.98	25,567.34	54,900.21	148,038.03	3,031,252.99	545,861.12
1922.....	17,181,751.64	12,740,999.28	395,859.62	410,592.62	186,562.01	(¹)	47,197.29	129,259.56	2,765,227.90	506,053.36
1921.....	16,792,248.32	12,416,878.29	382,034.06	516,051.82	195,275.08	-----	48,735.14	140,983.36	2,873,523.01	218,767.56
1920.....	14,658,079.92	10,481,790.44	308,629.24	433,337.62	137,230.47	-----	36,471.25	134,720.51	2,807,798.73	318,101.66
1919.....	14,661,560.50	10,649,803.53	263,371.74	493,138.35	133,351.26	-----	19,574.36	185,407.12	2,735,151.37	181,762.77
1918.....	11,302,764.75	8,335,805.69	190,267.35	417,264.23	127,128.31	-----	18,246.60	216,040.27	1,830,764.70	167,247.60
1917.....	6,149,619.63	4,490,900.05	144,777.26	230,752.18	68,330.02	-----	6,214.88	87,223.27	1,023,405.63	98,016.34
1916.....	4,864,180.94	3,514,061.85	98,850.56	176,793.16	48,709.30	-----	4,842.21	95,182.98	849,259.37	76,481.51
1915.....	3,597,235.85	2,686,923.95	72,090.72	105,526.62	37,437.90	-----	9,614.79	63,084.01	603,432.73	19,125.12

¹ Prior to 1923, transportation of things was included in communication service.

TABLE 21.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1927, by projects, and totals for 1915-1926

State	Total	Admin- istration	Printing and distrib- ution of pub- lications	County agent work	Home demon- stration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home eco- nomics special- ists ^{2,3}	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nu- trition ⁴
Alabama	\$472,423.04	\$17,921.39	\$4,794.36	\$228,344.86	\$131,977.09	\$10,490.64		\$4,347.78	\$16,600.52	\$2,740.72	\$2,046.15		\$3,390.50	\$5,078.62
Arizona	116,045.43	12,725.25	554.90	65,855.48	23,565.80				5,166.63	3,780.78	4,316.33		\$4,422.11	7,300.02
Arkansas	473,955.96	18,689.65	15,657.53	244,254.11	147,829.58	6,826.38			4,134.84	10,434.00	5,833.00			4,800.00
California	676,264.17	11,562.96		415,506.89	127,363.27	34,698.36			42,127.63	8,644.73			8,460.48	4,135.84
Colorado	256,017.57	12,064.52	8,937.63	111,710.20	16,020.68	18,940.91		524.03	7,092.30	12,151.07	10,141.20		5,985.01	5,081.63
Connecticut	236,399.29	20,682.32	2,543.23	96,741.17	11,725.86	17,274.14		\$3,503.39						
Delaware	36,891.79	7,184.07	1,096.16	15,243.56	1,911.78	11,165.81			4,885.60	4,248.65				7,419.09
Florida	314,490.68	9,008.82	3,604.13	164,248.05	103,793.52	5,926.43		2,605.07	7,692.48	9,519.38	9,027.31	\$1,964.56	18,208.39	
Georgia	631,647.14	24,980.77	10,487.54	299,134.26	132,884.36	15,154.92			12,309.61		5,206.94		15,082.01	
Idaho	187,926.10	11,110.02	1,429.87	94,373.64	21,887.48	6,565.27		2,009.93	6,793.11	3,292.40	9,350.07	2,568.19	13,350.43	3,452.67
Illinois	961,615.17	16,268.90	3,387.33	759,579.74	88,783.83	14,562.21			14,163.51	12,048.26	13,230.49	4,120,222.97	6,681.06	6,681.06
Indiana	545,935.17	26,277.34	3,302.78	304,263.78	12,568.90	44,883.40		55,550.86	14,654.99	8,317.06	29,665.01	4,471.67	16,331.28	11,247.93
Iowa	969,349.70	59,584.13	11,047.17	639,003.10	44,604.39	32,239.91		30,644.43	7,940.05	8,106.86	4,255.39	3,519.52	15,446.20	6,279.68
Kansas	544,809.32	21,566.11	4,879.91	328,614.37	50,774.66	10,630.11		8,634.44	13,908.46	12,344.16	4,643.44	4,146.10	9,546.78	6,136.00
Kentucky	477,293.80	20,464.34	7,579.30	252,018.49	64,724.67	32,251.45			10,080.99	6,955.79	8,046.73		788.59	3,332.76
Louisiana	403,633.09	16,579.04	8,504.93	218,272.53	88,002.78	11,621.06		714.09	4,290.37	3,648.21	3,714.60		1,693.52	
Maine	161,381.43	9,527.04	836.85	66,992.16	46,292.78	7,180.14			4,447.75	4,560.71			4,795.09	
Maryland	311,663.74	15,470.99	2,923.78	113,424.63	90,740.73	7,983.72			4,365.76	5,604.59	1,573.20		5,378.61	4,362.84
Massachusetts	421,320.70	18,235.74	7,855.61	134,106.56	88,601.01	112,993.06		6,520.55	5,214.63	15,142.40	22,873.04		35,553.82	6,512.16
Michigan	568,845.06	12,789.26	5,332.22	283,331.16	20,528.33	51,406.53		642.35	8,434.52	5,285.70	17,185.27	4,485.81		4,146.43
Minnesota	450,218.40	24,755.93	7,165.40	277,446.50	22,807.60	39,625.62		3,213.47	4,789.41	8,011.30	5,136.15			2,769.33
Mississippi	515,313.21	22,245.44	2,432.65	250,747.76	155,679.14	19,983.95			13,824.62	9,518.03	10,084.47		27,376.44	4,347.08
Missouri	438,324.88	14,554.55	8,731.22	238,505.27	28,348.31	17,633.92		1,965.13	5,135.49	5,367.46	4,089.98		7,133.21	4,100.00
Montana	291,880.28	11,410.50	2,447.26	150,342.75	35,073.06	11,777.47		2,901.82	8,290.49	8,629.27	4,765.22		8,340.95	6,079.48
Nebraska	320,070.35	14,586.25	3,378.39	195,265.50	8,733.42	14,859.72				1,075.00	1,683.05			
Nevada	97,711.09	9,168.24		58,034.54	27,750.26			930.05		4,166.69	4,167.24		1,770.97	1,779.11
New Hampshire	166,069.56	12,704.07	2,723.94	48,863.36	37,734.72	39,378.74				11,544.44	9,779.66		5,251.58	5,270.39
New Jersey	342,289.47	14,993.28	5,640.70	128,938.53	62,886.03	50,599.35			3,547.67	2,000.51	2,000.51		4,799.24	
New Mexico	13,312.49	5,135.98	93,482.94	93,482.94	22,206.16				18,730.64	19,066.59	5,530.92		24,816.42	16,253.01
New York	1,282,167.55	99,210.43	113,022.13	442,144.00	226,941.60	117,070.67	8,659.43	51,507.69	30,008.24	8,872.90			13,056.37	3,690.01
North Carolina	639,545.57	20,768.01	11,412.87	334,782.97	164,497.09	4,315.97			4,557.95	3,620.88	4,212.17	4,195.67	29,305.18	6,515.92
North Dakota	212,324.38	15,780.37	1,802.81	130,008.44	7,890.99	9,961.51			20,049.73	12,725.30	9,515.55		3,539.33	7,539.33
Ohio	734,371.59	54,604.39	6,705.16	316,740.73	64,504.33	58,543.55	4,197.45	39,158.41	4,817.28	6,810.98	4,948.82		4,301.65	3,944.29
Oklahoma	483,077.83	21,981.19	6,143.36	245,412.39	149,581.98	15,175.83			4,188.00	4,594.51	3,947.37		3,287.50	3,391.84
Oregon	301,517.07	35,143.84	3,533.85	152,539.24	10,276.38	44,542.78								

¹ Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 21.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ending June 30, 1927, by projects, and totals for 1915-1926—Continued

State	Total	Admin- istration	Printing and distrib- ution of pub- lications	County agent work	Home demon- stration work ¹	Boys' and girls' club work	Home eco- nomics special- ists ² ³	Exten- sion schools	Animal hus- bandry	Poultry	Dairying	Animal diseases	Agron- omy	Foods and nu- trition ⁴
Pennsylvania	\$801, 236.56	\$73, 926.04	\$2, 167.38	\$380, 835.09	\$68, 881.48	\$18, 553.52	\$51, 963.22	\$103.45	\$18, 238.02	\$20, 684.63	\$36, 885.81		\$21, 933.30	
Rhode Island	33, 490.96	2, 444.08	384.16	16, 283.51	8, 278.37	4, 394.51			471.65	287.45			490.27	
South Carolina	420, 793.96	24, 238.76	8, 799.45	180, 525.80	117, 056.52	9, 406.06			9, 389.65	5, 521.53	9, 309.89		8, 728.05	\$3, 271.60
South Dakota	301, 845.78	24, 140.15	5, 932.34	170, 230.49	35, 250.70	9, 146.90			6, 103.98	3, 663.00	5, 807.45	\$4, 457.87	8, 293.89	6, 147.84
Tennessee	444, 451.71	29, 513.41	9, 233.01	231, 902.43	96, 121.62	5, 071.25	3, 449.63	6, 964.00	13, 327.21	6, 645.24	8, 750.90		9, 324.54	3, 754.76
Texas	971, 384.41	34, 370.56	14, 958.93	549, 524.89	299, 485.30	6, 497.34			11, 290.49	5, 140.21	5, 695.28		5, 366.58	3, 631.49
Utah	103, 221.47	8, 279.84	681.02	49, 789.54	12, 776.98	3, 557.50			3, 242.98	2, 856.42			3, 724.92	2, 844.87
Vermont	123, 345.51	9, 917.23	278.66	53, 708.02	16, 274.23	25, 944.63	3, 237.87			2, 126.55	4, 310.64		2, 788.15	
Virginia	531, 756.32	28, 079.71	15, 395.13	265, 136.65	112, 110.69	9, 352.09			11, 065.67	12, 878.28	13, 277.84		9, 096.25	3, 961.13
Washington	248, 701.61	23, 316.78	4, 818.43	129, 956.73	20, 633.68	22, 560.59			4, 607.46	4, 776.01	4, 569.44		4, 162.88	2, 030.81
West Virginia	372, 863.21	30, 290.43	7, 386.13	150, 018.30	55, 334.91	66, 371.38		6, 116.64	7, 704.98	5, 589.28	5, 073.76		5, 156.08	
Wisconsin	470, 365.74	15, 901.08	11, 391.25	269, 103.09	8, 785.79	13, 000.94		19, 895.19	21, 897.96	7, 460.62	13, 969.59		18, 639.78	7, 682.41
Wyoming	132, 528.53	12, 442.09	975.53	72, 184.61	20, 578.71	5, 448.93			2, 127.41	4, 421.37	1, 992.20		4, 411.12	3, 192.65
Total:	20, 147, 319.39	1, 064, 771.80	367, 432.37	10, 417, 472.81	3, 230, 811.22	1, 095, 659.16	89, 233.61	244, 949.38	38, 417, 323.02	325, 016.76	337, 172.79	30, 799.85	403, 985.27	187, 264.08
1926	19, 485, 492.81	1, 084, 480.88	426, 746.12	10, 132, 616.26	3, 142, 681.57	1, 069, 465.82	94, 996.20	258, 241.06	345, 716.18	313, 069.02	333, 597.75	30, 424.76	399, 490.81	187, 897.17
1925	19, 332, 371.40	1, 132, 491.32	393, 722.62	9, 936, 517.45	2, 998, 862.25	1, 059, 714.37	203, 565.07	261, 868.23	368, 775.08	281, 094.93	383, 405.85	35, 842.58	413, 403.27	153, 450.45
1924	19, 082, 025.04	1, 201, 783.43	389, 321.11	9, 999, 271.48	2, 831, 269.37	991, 490.45	575, 250.46	246, 408.66	355, 517.40	284, 732.27	395, 267.26	36, 761.09	417, 858.06	
1923	18, 484, 845.00	1, 226, 809.21	332, 929.11	9, 625, 817.43	2, 790, 419.11	991, 179.78	502, 968.18	254, 388.87	338, 874.66	270, 060.32	369, 724.59	54, 798.23	388, 279.58	
1922	17, 181, 751.64	1, 159, 074.59	408, 983.22	8, 946, 340.45	2, 400, 789.74	1, 054, 388.85	470, 378.09	219, 213.29	334, 436.03	241, 417.41	289, 773.00	40, 492.07	350, 605.55	
1921	16, 792, 248.32	1, 147, 756.66	382, 034.06	8, 911, 965.32	2, 388, 473.21	923, 982.19	300, 146.47	243, 483.54	300, 270.51	209, 454.02	323, 182.77	36, 532.87	281, 547.94	
1920	14, 658, 079.92	995, 051.57	308, 629.24	7, 665, 170.77	1, 772, 024.52	883, 615.86	332, 415.38	239, 453.36	231, 141.57	151, 161.93	276, 917.62	63, 200.89	218, 019.26	
1919	14, 661, 560.50	930, 658.24	263, 616.98	7, 124, 500.90	2, 889, 210.50	921, 621.38		221, 906.97	380, 168.56	199, 441.89	289, 756.98	71, 678.74	170, 534.71	
1918	11, 302, 764.75	754, 175.86	207, 478.99	5, 604, 962.72	2, 226, 227.97	669, 666.18		237, 364.78	309, 270.72	70, 402.84	332, 852.55	31, 777.11	153, 211.24	
1917	6, 149, 619.63	512, 891.54	137, 478.87	3, 058, 640.94	741, 679.89	319, 556.91		321, 079.76	162, 063.74	59, 498.54	208, 966.83	44, 215.50	105, 529.87	
1916	4, 864, 180.94	445, 243.67	99, 779.68	2, 411, 539.81	519, 866.99	231, 227.16		322, 726.80	131, 937.90	47, 328.49	172, 557.69	21, 936.02	77, 859.05	
1915	3, 498, 815.35	295, 308.48	71, 597.65	1, 902, 230.51	319, 822.50	162, 448.27		299, 175.64	42, 448.08	19, 475.14	106, 098.08	4, 563.64	20, 912.81	

¹ Prior to 1920 included home-economics specialists.² Prior to 1920 included under home demonstration work.³ Prior to 1925 included foods and nutrition, home management, and clothing.⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 21.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1927, by projects, and totals for 1915-1926—Continued

State	Clothing ⁴	Home management ⁴	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Farm management	Rural organization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists
Alabama	\$4,310.60		\$7,477.44	\$4,817.38	\$3,579.93		\$3,360.00	\$8,947.07	\$1,349.24		\$5,444.12	\$6,216.17	\$7,365.83	
Arizona														
Arkansas	3,795.34		5,166.41				3,580.43		1,155.06		3,047.45			
California	4,600.00	\$4,200.00	10,634.00				3,042.56	10,634.00	5,043.10		4,033.56	5,233.00		\$16,645.47
Colorado	3,691.74						3,995.93	112.50	7,112.42		1,438.50		4,090.00	4,623.86
Connecticut	5,458.93		12,921.69		2,667.86		2,422.83	3,374.70	6,868.42		3,937.79		4,750.00	551.72
Delaware				290.41										
Florida			2,640.53	3,960.79			4,642.83	6,966.64			6,079.94	3,206.95		2,150.00
Georgia	2,864.92	2,986.67	11,553.99				11.00						7,041.23	37,250.00
Idaho	3,324.88		6,166.77		3,015.71	\$5,342.93								
Illinois	3,448.46	6,684.23	7,744.31						12,986.80					
Indiana	6,634.88		7,573.99	7,939.80	275.17			2,104.33	7,153.11				3,379.67	
Iowa	18,038.94	9,483.29	13,185.47	2,054.53	8,511.58		3,230.86	6,620.38	10,053.54	\$3,439.64	9,393.19	3,268.85	3,900.00	7,153.42
Kansas	8,371.06	3,211.08	5,512.99	4,113.26	4,363.10	1,430.72		9,250.04	4,193.32		4,613.35		4,346.61	5,996.61
Kentucky	9,698.42		9,143.10					3,494.85	7,340.93		4,582.04		987.58	2,712.89
Louisiana			12,431.02		6,634.78		3,035.52			3,440.52	2,806.05		4,576.83	
Maine	3,355.10	3,355.11	2,244.91				3,199.97		5,221.95				3,100.00	
Maryland			11,843.62	6,965.10	7,825.02		3,884.32			4,203.39	21,016.99	2,221.34	3,405.00	4,487.53
Massachusetts	2,032.23	2,705.29	16,487.54	52.35			2,933.57	68.93	5,067.15		153.77			
Michigan	11,790.89	5,180.73	18,117.24		5,004.13		4,048.05	21,436.42		35.02	14,194.42		13,486.19	16,226.67
Minnesota	6,247.53	3,009.12	90.90	3,870.81	1,025.09		3,974.65	5,264.93	4,022.86		2,239.41		7,411.62	
Mississippi	3,229.21	8,910.56	9,687.09				4,012.50	6,403.49	4,471.25	5,156.23	15,744.65		1,200.00	
Missouri	10,763.01	11,600.98	5,136.53		84.83		2,250.42	716.05	10,827.65	4,942.79	5,410.53		3,573.66	
Montana	6,238.30	2,368.98	1,249.78		4,507.90			10,829.26	4,795.50	3,727.20	4,078.51		7,100.00	12,969.75
Nebraska	5,860.24	5,158.34	4,016.28				2,572.64						6,103.69	
Nevada														
New Hampshire			3,357.44				3,867.05		4,376.17					
New Jersey			15,606.38				4,065.13	1,702.96	6,666.95				5,640.69	
New Mexico		5,006.41	2,078.14											
New York	10,698.29	15,050.84	20,728.64	18,264.57	12,311.13		5,819.72	11,439.21	18,888.08	6,839.95			7,425.00	11,698.50
North Carolina	4,089.11		8,401.90	3,904.72	8,692.31		4,619.56	4,486.33	5,413.77				3,900.00	10,047.21
North Dakota	6,277.65	2,748.44					3,000.00						5,925.77	412.24
Ohio	11,952.85	4,542.17	17,611.30		8,965.88		3,000.00	14,370.38	17,319.62		9,111.42		6,300.00	17,608.39
Oklahoma	3,588.45		4,230.79		3,957.92			4,027.99			4,154.91			
Oregon	2,623.74		5,320.86					39.70	2,293.94		8,710.83	15,843.69	1,239.00	771.91
Pennsylvania			23,750.48	17,661.84	20,857.65		10,139.31		13,856.72	16,276.68			3,750.00	
Rhode Island			456.96											
South Carolina		2,864.37	6,224.91	3,254.44	7,819.81		3,992.73				14,395.39		5,995.00	
South Dakota	4,973.91		3,610.34		1,805.17			1,533.94	4,012.72	451.71	3,589.33		2,694.05	

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 21.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States for the year ended June 30, 1927, by projects, and totals for 1915-1926—Continued

State	Clothing ⁴	Home management ⁴	Horticulture	Botany and plant pathology	Entomology, apiculture, ornithology	Rodent pests	Forestry	Agricultural engineering	Farm management	Rural organization	Marketing	Exhibits and fairs	Publicity	Miscellaneous specialists
Tennessee	\$3,332.39		\$4,229.85				\$3,827.08				\$5,044.39		\$3,960.00	
Texas	4,059.03	\$3,631.48	3,963.38		\$5,505.30		3,000.00		\$81.69	\$8,194.36			2,300.00	
Utah	2,623.33	2,726.89	2,502.56				3,078.34		781.93				900.00	\$6,633.83
Vermont			899.26				3,925.47				7,214.14		2,700.00	
Virginia	4,122.95		17,827.74	\$4,432.66				10,079.92						
Washington	3,651.31	4,135.29	4,155.16	889.29	2,139.69		3,864.29	3,593.17	2,810.70			\$1,075.76	4,818.43	
West Virginia			14,659.12	1,773.10			3,440.00			12,424.81			1,100.00	
Wisconsin	10,379.88	4,846.12	8,975.10	7,502.32	1,946.59			4,098.19	4,301.17		11,798.67		5,350.00	
Wyoming	3,798.39				205.63	\$633.19			76.96			39.74		
Total:														
1927	205,575.74	108,726.04	357,276.69	93,007.15	121,702.18	7,406.84	115,836.77	158,365.17	178,545.66	69,182.30	172,233.35	37,105.50	154,675.85	155,790.03
1926	195,243.18	80,396.21	339,565.75	101,183.48	112,838.27	6,358.05	82,537.27	159,051.02	161,629.62	65,695.89	160,364.10	41,539.07	54,239.87	105,427.43
1925	183,231.83	69,871.68	317,171.49	101,697.38	104,265.73	144,785.47	30,918.78	155,621.08	169,453.91	64,422.16	169,131.52	22,299.87	45,968.20	130,818.83
1924			315,353.61	95,242.00	106,905.73	143,737.33	18,928.99	167,832.95	156,455.94	50,843.31	177,435.75	24,888.34	13,070.96	86,399.09
1923			316,237.49	84,167.35	111,120.36	176,222.78	14,187.56	177,600.66	163,830.70	37,049.51	171,271.52	18,521.48		68,328.25
1922			272,175.98	106,683.99	103,562.22	154,067.62	13,201.60	128,178.32	152,623.81	21,318.83	204,185.86	10,311.31		99,549.81
1921			244,885.75	246,405.00	98,490.86	158,167.12	10,936.54	124,742.98	146,080.43	22,518.19	259,041.53	20,078.60		12,071.76
1920			190,600.55	196,728.24	88,679.73	129,141.12	10,694.57	125,161.36	116,381.31	30,025.75	179,620.88	23,245.03		26,004.41
1919			163,788.79	286,997.69	112,474.45	151,373.85	9,499.45	97,295.29	125,614.03	49,575.14	163,927.62	10,529.41		27,388.93
1918			125,604.52	61,591.37	100,783.02	58,670.91	5,099.82	64,517.11	102,302.00	42,152.51	104,268.49	13,159.98		27,224.06
1917			84,069.57	32,596.15	14,826.22	16,435.68	9,558.50	50,600.78	102,033.20	46,194.46	50,237.47	12,482.49		58,813.72
1916			79,745.13	14,014.12	8,510.74		3,638.84	36,680.32	88,469.26	39,447.36	20,493.57	12,650.06		78,528.28
1915			29,927.89	4,923.17	3,940.00		3,965.44	13,041.60	51,531.27	5,060.34	2,298.60	14,019.21		126,027.03

⁴ Prior to 1925 included under home economics.

TABLE 22.—*Number of counties in each State having men county extension agents (white), July 1, 1914-1927*

State	Counties report- ing ag- ricul- tural prod- ucts	July 1—														
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
Alabama	67	67	67	65	62	66	65	55	55	55	54	59	59	57	56	
Arizona	14	---	3	6	7	11	11	10	9	11	11	10	12	12	12	
Arkansas	75	45	52	53	61	68	66	58	44	40	47	45	50	48	63	
California	58	4	11	13	17	33	35	35	37	40	41	40	43	41	41	
Colorado	63	13	13	19	16	29	27	24	24	26	23	28	20	22	24	
Connecticut	8	1	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	
Delaware	3	---	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Florida	67	25	36	33	37	53	47	32	31	33	37	33	36	41	45	
Georgia	161	80	81	83	117	120	134	97	85	98	88	89	121	90	95	
Idaho	44	2	3	7	11	27	32	34	32	28	21	19	16	18	23	
Illinois	102	14	18	20	22	53	63	81	85	85	94	95	95	95	96	
Indiana	92	27	31	32	40	83	76	68	82	85	86	82	79	82	81	
Iowa	99	9	11	16	26	97	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	97	98	
Kansas	105	9	39	56	53	67	53	51	59	56	58	57	63	64	64	
Kentucky	119	28	39	47	45	90	71	53	61	61	59	67	72	71	70	
Louisiana	64	41	43	43	42	58	55	41	38	45	45	46	48	51	52	
Maine	16	---	3	4	9	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Maryland	23	8	13	16	23	22	23	22	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	
Massachusetts	14	1	10	9	11	13	13	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	
Michigan	83	11	17	22	30	71	63	60	64	69	64	57	57	54	53	
Minnesota	87	27	23	19	16	85	86	82	83	77	67	62	58	61	60	
Mississippi	82	48	49	44	53	79	75	71	50	56	56	56	54	56	60	
Missouri	114	13	15	14	15	71	52	47	58	55	54	53	50	69	65	
Montana	55	4	8	7	12	23	24	27	26	26	24	23	23	26	29	
Nebraska	93	5	8	9	8	79	54	39	46	42	42	41	43	40	39	
Nevada	17	---	---	---	6	8	4	6	7	9	11	11	8	8	9	
New Hampshire	10	1	5	8	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
New Jersey	21	4	7	11	10	17	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	19	
New Mexico	31	---	8	9	11	25	26	22	19	18	22	20	21	19	20	
New York	60	25	29	36	41	56	55	55	55	55	55	56	55	55	55	
North Carolina	100	51	64	65	69	91	87	77	59	66	73	76	74	74	78	
North Dakota	53	17	15	15	17	38	32	28	36	36	33	34	33	33	33	
Ohio	88	8	10	12	20	63	65	63	80	83	85	81	85	83	80	
Oklahoma	77	40	56	59	62	77	70	73	71	74	67	61	65	68	69	
Oregon	36	10	12	13	14	24	23	26	26	24	22	21	28	28	26	
Pennsylvania	67	10	14	22	45	53	40	54	57	63	60	63	63	64	65	
Rhode Island	5	---	---	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	
South Carolina	46	43	43	42	40	43	45	45	42	42	38	39	40	39	39	
South Dakota	69	3	5	11	13	59	36	39	43	48	43	36	34	35	34	
Tennessee	95	36	38	48	57	91	76	45	38	41	48	54	50	53	58	
Texas	254	98	99	90	92	178	168	127	128	143	148	149	155	164	164	
Utah	29	8	10	8	15	28	22	21	19	19	22	21	18	19	19	
Vermont	14	7	9	11	13	13	13	12	13	13	11	13	12	13	13	
Virginia	100	53	55	51	53	75	71	57	61	67	70	65	65	67	70	
Washington	39	7	10	13	22	34	29	32	31	28	24	25	26	26	26	
West Virginia	55	13	27	29	45	48	48	40	31	40	39	39	36	44	43	
Wisconsin	71	9	12	13	22	59	41	42	50	50	47	47	48	52	54	
Wyoming	23	3	6	8	13	15	13	14	16	16	16	18	16	16	17	
Total	3, 068	928	1, 136	1, 225	1, 436	2, 435	2, 247	2, 033	2, 043	2, 114	2, 096	2, 084	2, 124	2, 149	2, 191	

TABLE 23.—*Number of counties in each State having women county extension agents (white, home demonstration work), July 1, 1914–1927*

State	Counties report- ing ag- ricul- tural prod- ucts	July 1 -														
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
Alabama	67	18	19	27	28	67	54	32	36	34	34	35	37	38	34	
Arizona	14					3	6	6	8	10	9	11	9	8	19	
Arkansas	75	15	20	31	47	65	58	42	34	32	38	42	39	35	42	
California	58					24	8	10	10	16	21	23	22	23	26	
Colorado	63			2		7	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	6	5	
Connecticut	8				5	8	6	6	3	5	6	6	7	6	6	
Delaware	3				1	3	2									
Florida	67	24	27	28	35	54	42	29	28	29	24	31	30	32	30	
Georgia	161	29	48	45	57	125	93	66	66	70	68	64	61	61	58	
Idaho	44					24	4	5	5	21	30	30	27	18	10	
Illinois	102			1		88	17	11	11	11	16	21	21	22	22	
Indiana	92					22	8	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Iowa	99					96	23	19	21	18	17	13	15	12	14	
Kansas	105					14	8	9	7	8	9	10	15	17	16	
Kentucky	119	9	19	24	27	96	74	18	19	26	24	24	24	25	21	
Louisiana	64	13	13	18	20	33	32	24	25	26	28	28	24	25	25	
Maine	16					14	2	5	10	14	15	15	15	15	15	
Maryland	23	5	6	10	13	22	23	21	17	16	17	18	19	19	18	
Massachusetts	14			1	6	12	10	9	9	11	9	10	11	11	11	
Michigan	83			1	1	24	13	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	
Minnesota	87					39	8	8	7	4	3	8	8	8	6	
Mississippi	82	33	33	32	49	71	64	53	35	48	51	45	44	43	47	
Missouri	114					48	20	11	14	13	8	11	9	9	7	
Montana	55					18	11	9	7	11	7	5	6	6	7	
Nebraska	93				2	30	10	7	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	
Nevada	17			1		10	5	5	6	4	4	4	9	9	6	
New Hampshire	10				2	9	6	3	5	6	8	7	8	8	9	
New Jersey	21			1		8	5	8	7	9	8	12	11	12	12	
New Mexico	31					11	5	4	4	2	4	4	5	4	5	
New York	60			1	3	38	24	22	28	31	32	35	38	37	34	
North Carolina	100	27	34	44	48	72	66	59	47	49	50	48	49	49	49	
North Dakota	53				2	33	5	4	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	
Ohio	88			1		13	5	2	7	10	8	11	15	15	16	
Oklahoma	77	19	24	22	23	50	46	40	36	37	42	50	44	47	49	
Oregon	36					15	5	5	6	4	4	3	3	3	2	
Pennsylvania	67			1		48					28	28	28	54	63	
Rhode Island	5					4		2	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	
South Carolina	46	21	24	31	36	44	45	45	36	36	36	38	38	34	36	
South Dakota	69					42	3	3	1	1	15	19	32	32	35	
Tennessee	95	18	24	31	49	94	77	41	26	25	28	27	26	27	27	
Texas	254	26	27	38	31	67	69	55	38	52	79	91	88	90	88	
Utah	29			2	2	14	4	6	3	15	4	5	11	9	18	
Vermont	14					7	5	4	6	9	10	9	7	5	5	
Virginia	100	17	22	25	38	52	36	28	23	30	34	36	35	34	34	
Washington	33					22	6	8	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	
West Virginia	55	5	10	12	12	33	22	12	8	18	15	23	15	17	17	
Wisconsin	71					17	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wyoming	23					5	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	
Total	3,068	279	350	430	537	1,715	1,049	784	699	801	874	930	929	946	950	

¹ Agents serve 2 or more counties.



